

FARMERS FOUND TO VARY WIDELY ON RELIEF PLAN

25 Per Cent in Iowa Favor McNary Bill but Few, It Is Said, Understand It

SURVEY BRINGS OUT FACTS IN MIDWEST

Group Selling Appears to Be More Popular as Way to Improve Conditions

McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Plan

By FRANK L. PERRIN
The impression has prevailed, due to the voluntary statements of its proponents and champions, among whom are some of the newspapers published in that section, that an overwhelming public sentiment in the states included in the wheat, corn and livestock belt of the middle West favors the enactment, practically in its present form, of the so-called McNary-Haugen Farm Relief bill. Inquiry and investigation fail to provide verification for this supposition.

Perhaps the opportunities for such an observation as that conducted by the writer are not sufficient to afford a basis of conclusive judgment. But it is interesting, as supplementing his somewhat superficial survey, to consider the report of an equally unprejudiced observer who recently made an unofficial independent survey of opinion in the farming districts of Iowa.

Let us quote briefly from the summary furnished by this volunteer investigator. He says: "Of the persons interviewed (most of them in the eastern central section of the State) 23 said that farm conditions in Iowa are improving, while eight said they were no better. Of the five bankers interviewed, two were in favor of the McNary-Haugen bill and three were opposed. The two county agents interviewed were both strongly in favor of the bill. Of the 22 farmers interviewed, five were in favor of the McNary-Haugen bill but two of these five said they did not understand it or know what it provided. Seventeen farmers either directly oppose the McNary-Haugen bill or have no interest in it. Of the interviews received to date, about one farmer out of four, or 25 per cent, favors the McNary-Haugen bill, but not over one out of ten farmers really understands what it provides for."

McNary-Haugen Viewpoints
It is not insisted that this summary supplies a conclusive or convincing refutation of the claim that the farmers of Iowa, for instance, are behind their representatives in Congress who are urging this particular form of remedial legislation. But it is significant, when taken in conjunction with other prima facie evidence, that it offers strong rebuttal to that claim.

A prominent lawyer in Cedar Rapids, Ia., who owns and operates, in partnership with other men, six farms in the section near his office, in commenting upon the rapidity with which eastern Iowa farmers are recovering from the depression, declares that conditions there have

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United States Minister Speaks Before the Canadian Club

William Phillips Strongly Urges the Necessity of Bringing About Even a Closer Communion Between America and the Dominion

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 14 (Special).—Modern diplomacy, as representing the will of the people for the purpose of removing distrust and increasing mutual understanding and co-operation as between nations, was the subject of an address delivered at a luncheon at the Chateau Laurier before the Association of Canadian Clubs by William Phillips, United States Minister to Canada.

The Minister began by referring to the interest every man takes in his own particular "job" and by contrasting his work with that of international commissions and other agencies for settling disputes between nations, explaining that the purpose of diplomacy was to eliminate the necessity of such tribunals by adjusting difficulties as they arise. Thus he was here as an interpreter between the United States and Canada, and to keep his own country well informed of all matters affecting the relations of the two countries that there could be no irritation possible between them. The halcyon days of secret diplomacy, when wars were made by chiefs of state and "ambassadors were very beautiful to look at," and "used words as a convenient means for concealing their thoughts," were a thing of the past, he said.

The Will of the People
The diplomat's functions now rested upon the will of the people, and, continued Mr. Phillips, "with rapid transportation and wireless communication the people in every country are more readily turning

CITY MANAGERS TOLD TO BETTER THEIR METHODS

Convention Hears of Progress and of Movement's Needs

By a Staff Correspondent
DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 14.—With about 375 American cities entrusting their municipal business to city managers, this growing body of professional men needs to develop a more definite technique to insure the further success of the movement. Fred H. Locke told the International City Managers' Association at its fourteenth annual convention here. Mr. Locke, president of the organization, is city manager of Grand Rapids, Mich.

"The standard of efficiency in municipal government in the last 10 years has been raised beyond our fondest expectations," said Mr. Locke. Even municipalities governed by political influences are striving to conform to the new standard and to apply the methods of business to municipal affairs, he asserted. But in order to insure the continuance of this trend, the association president urged a closer study of the larger problems of city management. Some colleges, he noted, are offering courses that prepare young men for this field of work. Such training proves most valuable to young men who have the necessary native qualities for city management.

Book Analyzes Management
Progress of the movement to establish a professional attitude toward the business of running a city will be speeded when the "City Manager" by Leonard D. White, professor of political science at the University of Chicago, brought from the press just in time for this convention. This book, prepared at the request of the association under the direction of the University of Chicago, is a frank analysis of the defects and qualities of city managers in leading American cities. It defines the relations of managers to their councils and makes recommendations for training recruits to this important position. "It seems imperative, if the city manager movement is to prosper," declares this authority, "to work out a type of preparation for it. This is a situation in which the managers might well take the initiative, with the assurance that they would meet with a cordial response from the universities and schools of technology."

The city managers, holds Professor White, who has spent six months working among them in many cities, by their unflinching devotion to their job, have furnished American cities with a new and finer conception of official duty.

Police Improvement Outlined
Choose better-qualified men as policemen, was the message brought the city managers by August Vollmer, chief of police of Berkeley, Calif. Police administration is considered one of the most vital problems facing every city manager and this counsel was regarded by the convention as of prime importance. "Nothing short of intelligence is going to solve the problems which come before the police," said Chief Vollmer. "You can't simply pick a man because he's a big, strong-looking fellow, pin a badge on him, give him a club and turn him loose and then expect good results. As long as the intellectual level of our police is below the average intelligence, it is easy to understand why we are not solving our problems."

50 Airplanes Enter Cross-Country Race

By the Associated Press
Spokane, Wash., Sept. 14
FIFTY airplanes were declared eligible today for two New York-Spokane air derbies, starting from Roosevelt Field next Monday and Tuesday. Eighteen have entered in the class A race, for larger planes, which starts at 5 a. m. Tuesday, and 32 in the class B event to start 24 hours earlier. The class A planes will make six stops; the class B, 10. Entries in the non-stop transcontinental race, also from New York to Spokane, will close tomorrow. Six planes have thus far entered this event, and that many more are expected.

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CANADIAN TRADE ASKS FRIENDLY TARIFF POLICY

Adjustment of American Rates Pleaded For at Babson Conference

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass., Sept. 14 (Special).—America's foreign trade conditions, the effects of the tariff and the relation of climate to business occupied the attention of the National Business Conference at Babson Park today. Donald M. Marvin, chief economist of the Royal Bank of Canada, in speaking on the business relations

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

Contest Over Direct Primary Opens at State House Hearing

First Action Taken in Campaign to Determine Whether System Shall Be Retained—Republican State Chairman Favors "Party Designation" Plan

With the opening of the hearing of the joint special committee on election laws this morning at the State House came the first action in the campaign to determine whether or not the direct primary is to be retained for selection of candidates in the Commonwealth. Upon an open floor declaration pro and con were heard by the committee, arguments for the retention of the primary centering mainly around the claim that the new system, even with its faults, was better than the old, arguments for its abolition pointing out that primary candidates were often chosen by small minorities.

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Even before the gathering of the committee it became apparent that the interest aroused by the question had drawn a crowd too large for the room to which the hearing was assigned. A move was made to a larger one, which also was filled almost to the exclusion of standing room.

System on Trial 15 Years
Senator Henry L. Kincald of Quincy, chairman of this committee on election laws, appointed during the last session by the Legislature, explained the purpose of the hearing as being to afford an opportunity for the committee to hear the expression of views that would enable it to draft legislation, should it be thought necessary, for presentation to the Legislature before Dec. 1.

Francis Prescott, chairman of the Republican State Committee, the first speaker at the request of Senator Kincald, declared himself flatly against the retention of the direct primary and stated his preference for a system which he characterized locally as "party designation." He announced that he was not speaking for the Republican committee.

"The direct primary has had a trial of 15 years," Mr. Prescott declared in opening his speech, "which certainly should be long enough for the determination of success or failure. Its success depends entirely

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TRADE LEADERS EMPHASIZE NEED OF WIDER SALES

Improved Distribution Is Sought as Way Out of Overproduction

PRODUCER AND USER ARE BROUGHT CLOSER

Survey of Industries Reveals Views of Edsel Ford, Sloan and Others

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The problem of overproduction has become a most serious one in American industry, and can be solved only by the development of wider markets and more efficient distribution, is the opinion expressed by representative leaders of manufacturing concerns in a survey that makes the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company here.

Thirty-eight executive heads of some of the largest corporations in the United States contributed their views to the survey. They make it clear that, in their opinion, "mechanical wizardry in practically every field of manufacture has resulted in a production which has gained upon and passed consumption."

"This overproduction," James H. Perkins, president of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, says in a foreword to the survey, "both in agriculture and industry has brought in its train the pressing necessity for broader markets."

Increased Buying Necessary
"People must buy who never bought before or increase their buying, and to accomplish this, old methods of distribution have been relegated to the scrap heap and new methods have taken their place. On every side there is no escape from the insistent demand to buy. And no blame for intensive merchandising can be attached to its originator because those who fail to adopt such methods are either pushed to the wall or else struggle along, endeavoring but with indifferent success to keep pace with the procession."

Mr. Perkins declares that advertising is one of the methods employed to effect widespread distribution and adds that articles which were formerly handled through wholesalers and jobbers are now sold directly to the ultimate consumer by salesmen traveling from door to door.

Manufacturers Become Jobbers
"In some industries, the wholesalers and jobbers have been practically eliminated and their niche in the scheme of distribution has been pre-empted by the manufacturer, who by various methods through the medium of his own organization handles the distribution of his products."

If the distribution problem were merely one of transportation it would be comparatively easy to solve, Mr. Perkins says. The problem, he holds, is much broader than that of mere transportation. It is a problem of new consumers.

The expressions of opinion given out by the trust company survey are from leaders in the automobile, rubber and tire, packing, shoe, hosiery, agricultural implements, hardware, building material, food products, and other widely scattered industries.

Profits Narrow Down
"Competition has been very keen, resulting in the pounding down in prices of most commodities," Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company, says. Mr. Ford finds that "while there is a great productive capacity in this country and the consuming demand almost equal to it, there has been very little profit in the transactions."

"There are only two ways out of it, as I see it," he continues, "and that is the survival of the fittest and the best producer winning out, and additional consumption on the part of the people, which does not come rapidly."

Walter P. Chrysler, chairman of the Board of the Chrysler Corporation, one of the pioneers in the automobile field, regards an excess of productive capacity as a "normal condition for a progressive country."

"It is the result of continuous improvement in the art of manufacture," Mr. Chrysler continues. He believes it is always through such competition "that the American public has been progressively supplied with better and cheaper merchandise and American industry has been stimulated to such a point of efficiency that it is now the envy and wonder of the world."

Selling Is Major Cost
Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the General Motors Corporation, declares that the weakest part of our industry today is the position of the retail dealer.

"On the other hand," he says, "in our industry there is nothing between the manufacturer and the dealer; all intermediaries in a practical sense have been eliminated."

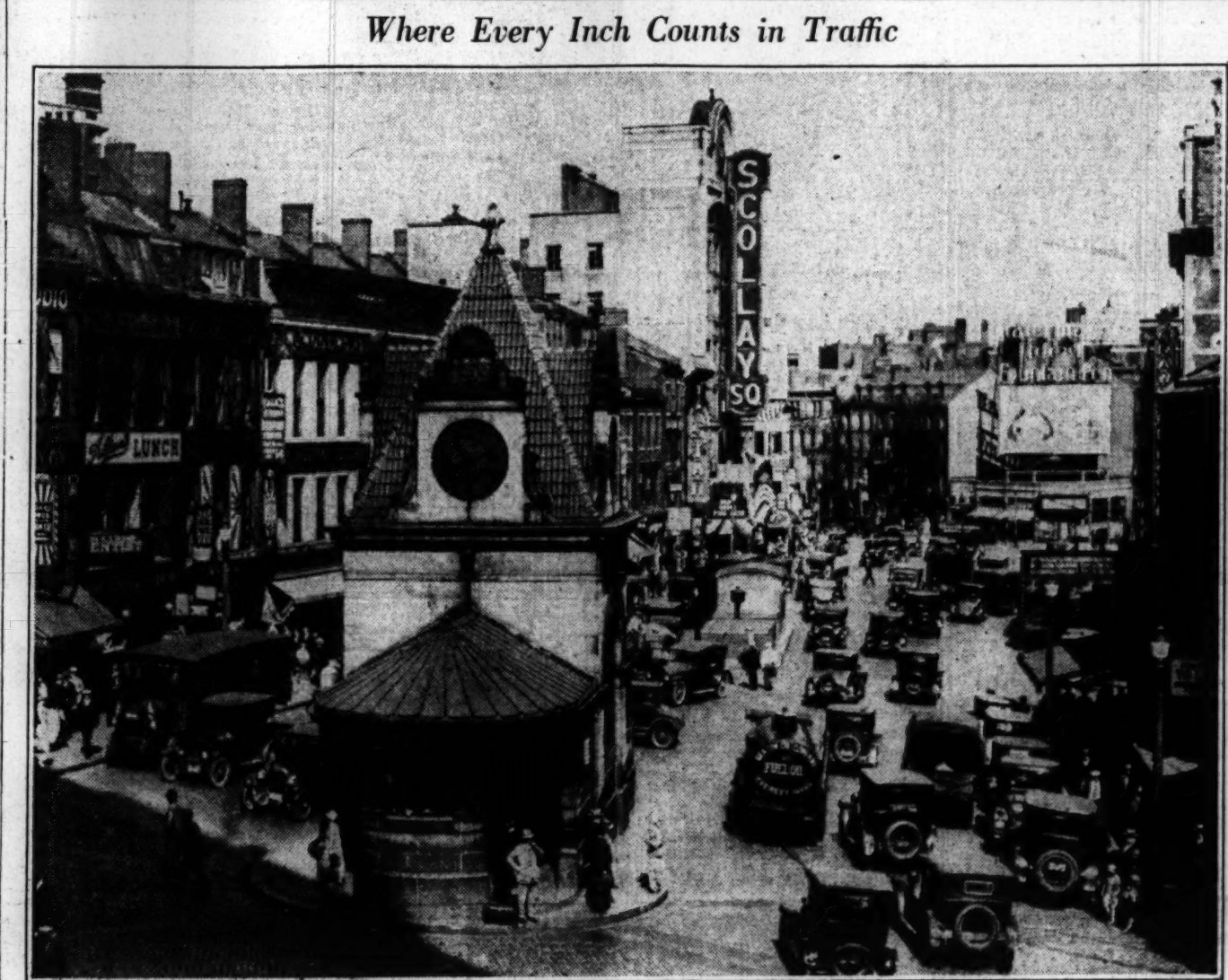
A. R. Erskine, president of the Studebaker Corporation, says that "in many industries it costs more to sell goods than it does to make them, and in others it costs less."

"The distribution methods and the delivery and service expected by consumers are the determining factors," he adds.

C. B. Smith, president of the Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation, believes the marginal profit will have to be reduced all along the line and that the maintenance of satisfactory profits will ultimately depend upon larger distribution.

"There is still a wide margin in price in most industries between the cost of production at the factory and the price finally paid by the ultimate consumer," he said.

Charles B. Seger, president of the United States Rubber Company, de-



Scollay Square Island-Entrance to Subway Must Be Replaced by Polished Granite Structure Four Feet High, to Allow Traffic Viability.

SERVICE CLUBS HELPING CANCEL SECTIONAL LINES

Co-operation Is Supplanting Antagonisms, Is Report at California Session

By a Staff Correspondent
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Sept. 14.—Service clubs have contributed as much if not more than any other single factor to the abolition of sectional antagonisms throughout the United States, Thomas L. Bailey of Meridian, Miss., president of the National Exchange Club, told delegates to the eleventh annual convention of that body here.

These outgrown misunderstandings, he said, have been supplanted by a sense of loyalty, first to America, and second to the community in which the individual is a citizen. "Today," he declared, "north, south, east and west are no more than points of the compass, and not the names of sections of a country in some ways hostile to each other."

Constructive Activities
"The person who understands the ideals of the service club movement," he continued, "takes no stock in the serious criticisms and ridicule which have recently been directed against it. They are too busy with constructive activities, fellowship, charity and the practice of good citizenship to be disturbed by the flings of those who do not understand the desire to be of service, which is back of all we are attempting to do."

"The present is the golden age of privilege and opportunity. We are living in a period of daring and achievement which challenges the best that is in us."

"The greatest opportunity afforded is that of co-operation. Throughout history, to just the extent that men have worked together in harmony, have they been able to accomplish those things which have blessed mankind. War has produced nothing for the advancement of the race."

Givers Supersede Getters
"Also, it is the givers, not the getters, who have made all the worthwhile contributions to this world. If the service organization does nothing to make men think less of themselves and more of others, it will have served its purpose well as a mighty force for good. In this way the exchange club has been able to remove some of the undesirable factors in the lives of its members, and to replace intolerance with understanding."

More than 2500 voting delegates from the 800 exchange clubs in the United States have registered at convention headquarters in the Cliff Hotel.

Realtors Find Need For Cut in Cost of Financing Homes

Especially in Second Mortgage Field, Says Report, Is Standardization Needed

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Some standardization of second mortgage practices is necessary for lowering of second mortgage costs to the home owner or home buyer, it is indicated by a survey in this field made by the National Association of Real Estate Boards. The inquiry covered 51 cities in 36 states and is said at the association's headquarters here to be the most detailed examination so far made by an institution into the actual cost of the financing of homes.

In comment, Henry R. Brigham of Boston, chairman of a conference of representatives of national organizations interested, said: "With necessary cash payments for equities varying from 5 to 40 per cent, commissions or bonuses varying from 3 to 10 per cent for one-year loans and from 2 to 20 per cent on three-year loans, and such loans discounting at from 10 to 30 per cent, it becomes clear that the problem of putting the junior financing of homes on a sound, profitable and responsible basis, fair to all concerned, is one of general importance."

Others besides the real estate associations participating in the meeting were the American Title Association, the American Savings, Building and Loan Institute, the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Seek to Standardize Practices
The goal sought is a standardization of junior financing comparable to that already established in the first mortgage field. A hopeful sign is the increase of more reputable companies dealing in second mortgages. One of these is reported as finding it could annually reduce its rates because of the increasingly large business which could be profitably done with decreasing cost.

"There is general lack of understanding as to risks involved and to consequent proper costs, with state laws and their diversities playing a part in causing discrepancies, standing in the way of more businesslike second mortgage practices, and so blocking the lowering of financial cost for the home buyer," according to the National Association of Real Estate Boards in reporting on its survey.

"An interest rate of 6 to 8 per cent on second mortgages is common, and on loans of one year, commissions, bonuses or discounts of 5 to 10 per

SCOLLAY SQUARE TUBE ENTRANCE TO GO AT ONCE

Bids for Wrecking Opened Today—New Kiosk to Be Done Before Winter

Bids for the contract to tear down the Scollay Square subway entrance were opened this afternoon at the offices of the Boston Transit Department, and others for the erection of the new entrance were considered. The new structure is to be much smaller, particularly in height, to improve traffic safety conditions, and is expected to be finished before winter.

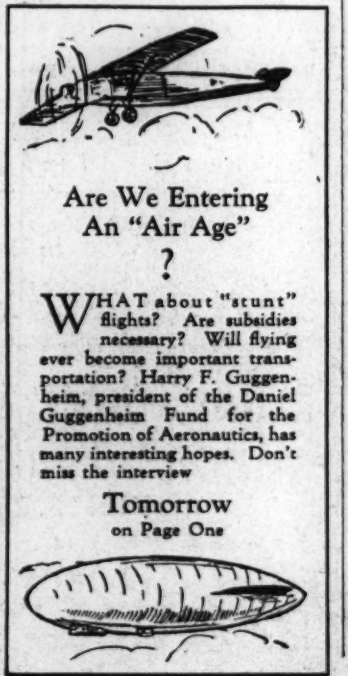
The change is being made to increase the visibility of motorists in the square for the protection of pedestrians and vehicles. The present building is about 30 feet high, whereas the new structure will be four feet high. The present one is of granite and roofed with green tile. It has a clock in its small tower, and has fanciful wrought-iron work over the windows. The new structure will be of polished granite, and will take up less room on the traffic island, giving pedestrians more accommodation. The protection afforded by shelter over the entire stairway will be forgone, however.

The announcement that the change would be made closes a long discussion between the city and the Elevated, as to what the most advisable change would be. The chief task is expected to be in the tearing down of the present entrance. The work is to be carried on as far as possible during the night, according to present plans, to cause a minimum of inconvenience.

The change is part of a movement to aid the free handling of traffic with the completion of the widened Cambridge and Court streets, and was authorized by the legislature two years ago. The placement of the entrance and the direction in which the traffic flows make it impossible for drivers of motors to see vehicles and pedestrians clearly anywhere but directly ahead.

Traffic officers thus have a heavier responsibility in directing traffic and guarding pedestrians. The proximity of the square to business and market districts, and to interurban traffic lines makes it the scene of continual activity.

INVITES G. A. R. TO MAINE
AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 15 (AP).—Governor Brewster last night wired the National G. A. R., in encampment at Grand Rapids, Mich., extending an invitation to hold its 1928 meeting in Maine.



Are We Entering An "Air Age"?

WHAT about "stunt" flights? Are subsidies necessary? Will flying ever become important transportation? Henry F. Guggenheim, president of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, has many interesting hopes. Don't miss the interview

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clares that hand-to-mouth buying has been a contributing factor in the increased cost of distribution, but he does not expect a resumption of heavy forward buying.

Samuel Woolner, president of Kelly-Springfield Tire Company, believes that the question of service plays a very large part in distribution. "Excess production corrects itself in time," he said, "and goes over on a certain peak it competes with itself," he added.

Bertram G. Work, president of the B. F. Goodrich Company, agrees that excess productive capacity has brought about unusual problems relative to distribution.

Louis F. Swift, president of the Swift Packing Company, does not believe the outlook for the reduction of costs in the distribution of staple food products is promising.

F. Edson White, president of Armour and Company, "I shall be the last to maintain that distribution is perfect and that there is no opportunity to cut distributive costs, but I am convinced that distributive costs are greatly misunderstood."

George J. Johnson, president of the Endicott-Johnson Corporation, "The productive capacity of the leather tanneries and shoe manufacturers is much greater than the markets for their product, with the results that competition is keen, leather and shoe prices have ruled low."

Elmer J. Bliss, president of the Regal Shoe Company, "The buying public expect lower prices and competition will enable them to realize their hopes. Collective purchasing and distribution under central management have come to stay."

Can Reduce Consumer Price

Arthur M. Reis, president of Robert Reis & Co., "Effective distribution will reduce consumer prices and result in an increase in consumption."

Alexander Legge, president of the International Harvester Company, declares that "the cost of high living" is at the root of most of the American economic problems.

George M. Brown, president of the Certain-teed Products Corporation, "We believe that production in most all lines is going to be increasingly greater than the consumer demand; that competition therefore will be more intensive rather than less intensive."

Martin L. Straus, president of the Hartman Corporation and of the Hartman Furniture and Carpet Company, "It is my belief that the margin between factory cost and ultimate consumer price can and will be somewhat reduced by more economic methods in the production and distribution of many commodities."

NORMAL SCHOOL COURSE LENGTHENED

WESTFIELD, Mass., Sept. 14 (Special).—Dr. Charles Russell, principal of the State Normal School, has announced that the Westfield institution will change from a two-year course to a three-year course next year, the same as the Fitchburg school. The Normal School at Bridgewater and Framingham have four-year courses.

Beginning in September, 1928, the entering class will enroll for the three-year course and at the close of that year the last group of two-year students will be graduated.

RECIPROCITY CLUB OPENS FALL SESSION

The first fall meeting of the Reciprocity Club was held last evening at the Hotel Westminister and the members and guests heard a report of the recent national conference in Philadelphia, read by the first national president, Fred L. Coburn, enjoyed a dinner and entertainment and listened to an informative address by Joseph E. Warner, Assistant Attorney-General, on the Commonwealth's side of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. George E. Mosher, president, presided as host and toastmaster.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Reading of paper on "The Massachusetts Revolution of the Seventeenth Century," by Dr. Charles Russell, principal of the Roxbury Historical Society, Municipal Court Building, 8.15.

Shubert—"My Friend," 8.15.

B. F. Keith—"Vaudeville," 8.15.

Art Exhibits

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5; Tuesday, 10 to 5. Free admission to the gallery Tuesdays and Fridays at 11.

Fogg Art Museum of Harvard at Broadway and Quincy Streets, Cambridge. Free each week day from 9 until 5 and Sundays from 1 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Boston—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4; admission, 50 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, free.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Luncheon, Lions Club, Hotel Statler, 12.45.

Luncheon-meeting, League of Neighbors, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 12.30.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1893 by Mary Baker Eddy

As International Daily News for the Christian Science Movement

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price: Single copies, 5 cents; one month, 75c; three months, \$2.25; one year, \$7.50. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A., under special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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BONCOUR SEEKS SECURITY FIRST IN ARMS DEBATE

Failure of Naval Parley Vindicates French Thesis, Delegate Declares

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 14.—The League of Nations debate on security, arbitration and disarmament drew a crowded audience to the glass room yesterday, when the battle between opposing camps on this question was resumed. The speech which attracted most attention came from Paul Boncour, who made a great play of the failure of the naval conference, his point being that it was a vindication of the French thesis that the same difficulties were faced by naval as by military powers, and it proved that the reduction of armaments depended first on solving the problem of security. He also argued that it was proof that land and naval armaments could not be separated, if an agreement was to be reached on the question of disarmament.

Having thus turned the tables on the British for making security the touchstone of limitation of naval armaments, M. Boncour launched a stormy attack on the opponents of the Geneva Protocol for their obstinate refusal to "accept the principles of compulsory arbitration and a general pact of non-aggression." It was they—and this again he repeated—who were at the root of the failure of the Geneva Protocol for their obstinate refusal to "accept the principles of compulsory arbitration and a general pact of non-aggression." It was they—and this again he repeated—who were at the root of the failure of the Geneva Protocol for their obstinate refusal to "accept the principles of compulsory arbitration and a general pact of non-aggression."

Mutual Assurance

Thus the problem of security, according to M. Boncour, still remained the core of the question, and he was so anxious to prove this that he made the astonishing assertion that the technical difficulties of disarmament had practically been settled by the Preparatory Disarmament Commission dismissing the famous controversy concerning global tonnage of ships.

Mr. Sokal, the Polish delegate, was delighted with this speech, for it seemed to endorse all he had said about the necessity for a water-tight system of guarantees and sanctions. Moral consciousness, he declared, might be greater than law, but it must be backed by force.

Borah and Shotwell Plans

J. J. Loudon, the Netherlands chairman of the commission, advised that the whole ground be explored in the light of the American proposals for the outlawry of war, which strongly appealed to him. In this connection he referred in particular to the Borah and Shotwell proposals. That that should be the basis of the League of Nations, he declared, was absolutely imperative to him of very great importance. He thought this should apply even to so-called legal wars, which might be possible under the Covenant of the League of Nations, and for this purpose he wanted to strengthen the powers of the Council in defining aggressive war, so that it might act by majority vote in dealing with aggression.

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WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and tomorrow; slightly warmer Thursday; moderate northeast shifting to south winds.

Northern New England: Fair tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer Thursday; moderate northeast shifting to southeast and southwest winds.

Northern New England: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; somewhat warmer in north portion tonight and in the interior Thursday; gentle shifting winds, becoming variable.

Official Temperatures

(5 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	60	Memphis	80
Boston	60	Montreal	68
Buffalo	64	New Orleans	76
Calgary	64	New York	68
Chicago	64	Philadelphia	68
Denver	64	Pittsburgh	68
Des Moines	64	Portland, Ore.	68
El Paso	64	San Francisco	68
Galveston	64	St. Louis	68
Hartford	64	Seattle	68
Houston	64	Tampa	68
Jacksonville	64	Washington	68
Kansas City	64		
Los Angeles	64		

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:10 p. m. Thursday, 2:30 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 7:25 p. m.

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all models

When you hear the Brunswick Panatropé, you'll agree there's nothing like its inspiring music. The electrical principle of the Panatropé gives musical results unobtainable in any other way. The tone of the P 13 will amaze you—and we're happy to play it any time.

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The New Model P 13

The Panatropé serves as a Loud Speaker for your present Radio—if desired.

114 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

WORLD FLIERS REACH TOKYO; PLANE UNHURT

Japanese Airmen Deprecate Pride of Detroit Crossing the Pacific

TOKYO, Sept. 14 (AP).—Edward F. Schlee and William S. Brock, pilots of the round-the-world monoplane, the Detroit, landed at the Kasumigaura naval aviation field at 3 o'clock p. m. (Japan time). They announced they expected to hop over here for Midway Islands, nearly halfway across the Pacific, on Friday.

This was a reiteration of the statement made previously by the fliers at Omura, where they were held up two days by bad weather. They arrived at Kasumigaura, near here, today after a 600-mile trip from Omura.

The projected flight to Midway means a hop of 2480 miles over water and almost errorless navigation if they are to reach their destination. Midway is only a coral formation of a few square miles in area. Japanese aviators believe the attempt would be suicidal and there has been a way of protest against their disposition to continue.

Brock and Schlee are endeavoring to break the round-the-world record of 28½ days. They are now in their nineteenth day and have covered but 12,275 miles of their course, having more than 8000 miles, mostly over water, before them.

Once at Midway the fliers would face a 1400-mile gap of water to Honolulu and then 2400 miles to San Francisco. They must fly to Harbor Grace, N. F., to complete their itinerary.

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A large crowd of newspaper men and naval officers greeted the fliers on their arrival.

PRINTERS SEEK NEW RATE BASE

Typhothetae Board Urges Better Postage to Aid Third Class Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—"The wasteful third-class postage rate" is responsible for much shoddy printing, poor "make-up" and generally inferior quality of printed matter, according to the Typhothetae Board, chairman of the legislative committee of the United Typothetae of America, speaking at the convention being held here at the Commodore.

"Printers try to get all they can on a page," he said, "then trim the edges of the paper in order to keep the weight down and avoid the 'jump rate.' This practice is injurious to the printers' trade. The customer does not get the return from his printed matter that he should, and therefore there is little encouragement to increase his business. This naturally reacts on the printers, who produce 95 per cent of all things postage stamps are used for. We are an equitable basis for determining postage and we will let the rate take care of itself."

Mr. McFarland said the convention to adopt a program for a just postal rate in the next Congress. The pound rate for mailing printing in bulk, he said, without affixing stamps nor permit numbers, would reduce almost to vanishing point the Government's cost of printing, storing, selling, accounting for and canceling tens of millions of stamps.

PENNSYLVANIA BALLOT BOXES ARE IMPOUNDED

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 14 (AP).—Impounding of the ballots cast in 32 counties of the middle district of Pennsylvania at the general election last November having been ordered by Federal Judge Albert Johnson, the first step toward a recount of the senatorial vote, plans went forward to have the boxes in the eastern and western districts impounded.

Judge Thompson's order was issued upon petition of William G. Vare (R), United States Senator-elect, and William B. Wilson, his Democratic opponent, under an agreement reached at a conference in Chicago last week with the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections and the Senate special investigating committee.

AIR REDUCTION PAYS EXTRA

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Air reduction company declared a 43 per cent regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25, payable Oct. 14 to stock of record Sept. 20. At the meeting last year an extra of \$1 was declared.

Aug. 27-28—Harbor Grace, N. F. to Crofton, Eng., 2359 miles.

Aug. 29—Crofton to Munich, Ger., 500 miles.

Aug. 30—Munich to Belgrade, Yugoslavia, 500 miles.

Aug. 31—Belgrade to Constantinople, 500 miles.

Sept. 1—Delayed by Turkish authorities.

Sept. 2—Constantinople to Bagdad, Iraq, 1075 miles.

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8 Newbury Street, Boston

Luncheon 12 to 2:30

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Royal Windsor Returning

HARBOR GRACE, N. F., Sept. 14 (AP).—The monoplane Royal Windsor in which Phil Wood and C. A. Schiller had hoped to make a transatlantic crossing, hopped off from here at 5:25 o'clock, eastern standard time this morning for home, Windsor, Ont.

BERLIN, Sept. 14 (AP).—Breaking a silence which he has maintained since the end of August, Lieut. Otto Koennecke told the Associated Press: "I have definitely and finally given up the idea of a transatlantic flight."

Mr. Koennecke said he had decided to go to the eastward, reaching San Francisco, by way of the North Pacific, if possible, he added.

Koennecke promised to divulge further details of his eastern flight shortly before his hop-off.

Pride of Detroit Log

By the Associated Press

Sept. 14 (nineteenth day).—Omura to Kasumigaura, near Tokyo, 600 miles. Approximate mileage covered 12,275, leaving 9½ days in which to complete the 22,122 mile route around the world to equal the record held by Wells and Evans who made it in 28½ days by using airplanes and other conveniences.

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BEACON JEWELER

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Engraved Wedding Stationery

AT A SAVING TO YOU

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100 Announcements . . . \$15.85

100 Invitations . . . \$19.85

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Engravers Since 1869

30 Bromfield Street Boston

Blue Ship Studio and Tea Room

On the Hurricane Deck of No. 27 Wharf, Boston

Luncheons and Dinners by appointment. Phone Blackstone 4745-M. Teas weekdays, except Wednesdays, 3 to 5:30; Sundays 4 to 7.

Look for the Sign of the Blue Ship

Harbor activities on view from both Port and Starboard

INSURANCE FUND ASKED BY LABOR

Federation President Says State Administration Would Cut Cost

The Attorney-General's office has under consideration an initiative petition by the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor calling for the establishment of the insurance company system under the present workman's compensation law and the establishment of a state fund for compensation to private employed workmen. The petition was filed yesterday for approval as to form.

Under the new bill, should be placed on the ballot and approved by the voters, all employers who employ more than three workmen would pay a premium to a state fund to be administered by a State Industrial Commission. An exception might be made for the employer who wished to pay compensation directly to his workers. These measures would mean the abolishment of the present Industrial Accident Board.

Employers would be classified according to occupations, and the rate that each should pay into the state fund would be determined by the new board and would be approved by the State Industrial Commission.

The petition was presented by John Van Vaeenwyck, president of the State Federation of Labor, and other state and local labor officials.

Mr. Van Vaeenwyck, discussing the state fund, said:

"The industrial workers of this State have for years sought to have the Legislature enact a law wherein the money contributed by the employers for the maintenance of workmen's compensation would be used for the payment to injured workmen and the costs of administering the state fund. This bill provides a means wherein the employers will each save from \$3,000.00 to \$5,000.00, and it will at the same time permit an increase of more than 25 per cent over what is now being paid in compensation to workers. This saving, which will be divided almost equally between the savings which the employers will make and increased benefits which the injured workers will receive, now goes into the coffers of the private profit-making insurance companies."

OTTAWA HEARS U. S. MINISTER

(Continued from Page 1)

these days the relations between nations no longer function only through the channels of government; the peoples of different countries are in constant contact with one another in all activities of human endeavor, and a large part of a diplomat's task is to encourage and facilitate these contacts in such a way as to bring mutual interests together so that each may benefit by a better understanding of the other.

Role of Business Men

"Business men in one country must be in sympathy with business men of other countries, universities must open wide their doors to foreign students, there must be a free exchange in art, literature and music. The human touch must be evident everywhere, so that men may come to realize fully that though they may label themselves Canadian, American, English, French or Scandinavian, their hearts beat to the same impulses, to the same love of home and country, to the same yearning for happiness and freedom."

It was here that Mr. Phillips expressed his earnest hope that during his stay in Canada he might be able to contribute in some way towards bringing together, ever more closely, Canadians and Americans who have common interests. He said, "It is an easy matter for us to understand one another because our interests touch at so many points and because already we are thoroughly well acquainted. We are in no sense foreigners to each other, yet we still have much to learn, one from the other."

"Already we have gone a long way on the road toward mutual co-operation but we can go even further. We can make use of our thousands of miles of common frontier to demonstrate our confidence in each other, and when questions arise, as they are bound to do, which concern the frontier and yet which are of vital importance to the welfare of both countries, neither of us should ever hesitate to consult with the other, with a view to finding, if possible, a solution that will be mutually agreeable."

"Much of the sorrows and sufferings of the world would have been avoided in the past if nations had only found the courage to approach their international problems with promptitude and in an attitude of reasonableness and fair play."

"With diplomatic relations now established and with good will manifest everywhere in abundance, Canada and the United States are ready, I hope, to discuss all questions of mutual concern, as they arise, cheerfully and frankly and in a spirit of helpfulness. In so doing we shall become the happiest illustration of what we hope civilization has in store for the entire world. For between our two countries there is no place for distrust or misgivings."

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HARTFORD AIR MAIL SHOWS BIG INCREASE

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 14 (AP).—Since Col. Charles A. Lindbergh honored this city by making it the first stopping place in his nationwide tour, outgoing air mail has increased to such an extent that the postal authorities have been forced to

AMERICA MAKES REQUEST FOR SPECIAL TARIFF

France Is Asked to Grant the Same Treatment as Given Germany

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
PARIS, Sept. 14.—A reply in a favorable sense is awaited by the American embassy from the French Government in response to the request for special tariff treatment, allowing American goods to enter France at the minimum rate accorded to Germany through the Franco-German commercial agreement, until such time as the Franco-American commercial accord can be negotiated. The translation and examination of the draft of the American proposal now presented has commenced.

No speculation as to what surprises may be contained in the American treaty draft need occur. While the text is not published it may be safely stated that it is of the same type as the American-German and American-Hungarian commercial treaties, and if one studies these pacts he will find, with a few possible alterations, the probable substance of the future Franco-American commercial treaty. When the United States drew up the American-German commercial treaty, it was establishing a form which could be employed with as many other countries one after the other as possible.

Treaty of Friendship
The American commercial treaty draft was submitted to the French Foreign Office two days ago, "a treaty of friendship, commerce and consular rights," and when published it will probably be seen that it was signed because the United States and France were "desirous of strengthening the bond of peace which happily prevails between them by arrangements designed to promote friendly intercourse between their respective territories through provisions responsive to spiritual, cultural, economic and commercial aspirations of the peoples."

Besides strictly commercial clauses, such as for example that stipulating the most favored nation treatment, the American treaty draft probably contains a section guaranteeing the rights of the nationals of each state to "exercise liberty of conscience and freedom of worship without annoyance or molestation of any kind by reason of their religious belief or otherwise," and the right to "conduct services either within their own houses or within appropriate buildings which they may be at liberty to erect and maintain."

It may take some months for the consummation of the above-mentioned treaty. In the meanwhile preferential treatment which the Embassy here hopes the French Government will concede immediately will tide over the situation until French tariff changes, however, which came into effect on Sept. 6 concurrently with the publication of the Franco-German treaty and which cover roughly one-third of all the French tariffs must rest on Franco-American trade. If America's given eventually, and even temporarily, the same treatment meted to the Germans, the result on American exports to France will be that in some instances the former tariff rates will be less and in other instances more.

In other words there must in any case be some redistribution of trade. Even with the maximum tariff position only 10 to 20 per cent of American exports to France are touched, and is the long run if the minimum rates are obtained there may be only a slight decrease if any of the total Franco-American commerce.

STORM REPORT IS EXAGGERATED
Destructive Tidal Wave and Typhoon Cause Heavy Damage in Japan
LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent at Tokyo states that the Government wires are bringing in reliable reports to the effect that the first stories received of results of the typhoon and tidal wave were somewhat exaggerated, though the casualties are declared to have been heavy. The floods carried away thousands of houses, while several thousand of people are missing and many thousands are homeless.

TOKYO, Sept. 14 (AP)—Efforts are being made to restore communication with Nagasaki, which has a population of 160,000, including many foreigners. While no definite casualty list is obtainable thus far in the typhoon and tidal wave which swept the island of Kishiu yesterday, the Japanese newspapers say several hundred persons perished or were injured, with fully 1000 missing. Confirmation of this estimate and of the extent of the damage is still lacking.

OSAKA, Japan, Sept. 14 (AP)—Airplane pilots who flew over the typhoon devastated areas of Kishiu returned today with photographs graphically showing the scenes of desolation.

One report estimates the total damage at 20,000,000 yen (about \$10,000,000), including the loss of large areas of reclaimed agricultural land which is now under the sea, owing to the tidal waves.

A resident of one of the coastal villages where many perished said: "At 1 o'clock in the morning in the midst of the raging typhoon, the sea suddenly rose mountain high. I had barely time to climb a tree on the embankment with my wife and children. A tremendous billow pitched them away from me."

Legion Group Backs Briand Peace Program

Legion As Whole Will Be Asked to Act—Arbitrate First, Is Plea

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The American Legion's Committee on World Peace and Foreign Relations has adopted a resolution endorsing the proposal of Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, "renouncing war as an instrument of policy until all known means of diplomacy, arbitration and judicial settlement have been exhausted," and the Legion as a whole will have to take the stand for or against this proposal according to Hamilton Fish, Republican Representative from New York and chairman of the Legion's committee.

Seek Action This Week
Mr. Fish has just given out the information here at the same time announcing that the Legion committee, on the eve of leaving here for France, adopted the resolution unanimously and that the Paris convention would be asked to act this week. The resolution follows: "Whereas, M. Aristide Briand, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has offered a treaty in good faith to the Government of the United States to outlaw wars of aggression between the two countries by entering into an agreement to submit disputes arising between them to arbitration and to judicial settlement, and "Whereas the American Legion National Convention has endorsed the principle of outlawing wars of aggression."

"Resolved that the commission of world peace and foreign relations of the American Legion recommend to the national convention in Paris the acceptance in principle by the United States of the offer made by the French Foreign Minister to renounce war as an instrument of policy until all known means of diplomacy, arbitration and judicial settlement have been exhausted, and with adequate reservations safeguarding our adherence to the Monroe Doctrine and other essential commitments."

Considerable Debate
Mr. Fish said there was considerable debate on the resolution although it was finally adopted without dissent some of the committee members feeling that if the convention were placed in the position of opposing the resolution it would present a serious strain on international relations.

However in announcing the action, prior to an expression from Washington, Mr. Fish said he was confident the Legion convention would go on record in favor of the Briand proposal.

AVIATORS ON MARK FOR SPOKANE DERBY
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—Aviators who will compete in the New York-to-Spokane air derby, which will start on Sept. 19, are now concentrating at Curtiss Field here and with them are 12 inspectors from the United States Department of Commerce. If any airplane seems unsafe, in the opinion of the inspector, it will not be permitted to enter.

More authority is given the inspectors in this fight than in the Dole flight from San Francisco to Hawaii, because the airplanes will cross state boundaries and the inspectors are acting on behalf of the states.

At Mitchell Field, Lieut. Al Williams is grooming his 1250-horsepower racing airplane for a new speed record. The pontoons have been removed and a land gear installed. Lieutenant Williams will try to beat the present record of 278 miles an hour.

TRADE BOARD TO SCAN FILM INDUSTRY RULES
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission has called a trade practice conference of the entire motion picture industry for Oct. 10 in New York City, for discussion of alleged unfair trade practices including the system known as "block booking."

Commissioner Abram F. Myers has been selected to represent the commission at the conference, which is expected to be attended by producers, distributors and theater owners from every state in the Union.

The Try-Out Theater

The Try-out Theater in Wellesley, under the direction of Leighton Rolins is opening a short season Sept. 26. Three programs will be presented during the week. The first is to include two plays, "The Dance Below," by Hudson Strode, "Two Gentlemen of Soho," by A. P. Herbert, and a ballet arranged by Mabel Barrows Muxzey from the old tale of Aucassin and Nicolette. The plays are being produced by Leighton Rolins and Miss Josephine Stranahan, the ballet by Miss Dana Steveling.

This program will be repeated on

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
ESTABLISHED IN 1890
In the Center of Business Activity
CITIZENS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
LOS ANGELES

A Once Famous Star Scans the Cast for 1928



Tuesday, Friday and Saturday evenings. On Tuesday there is to be a recital featuring songs by the younger composers. Wednesday evening Miss Dai Buell will offer one of her piano programs. The ballet will also be repeated.

The performances will all take place at the Try-out Theater, formerly the Alden Bungalow, on Grove Street in Wellesley. There will be the exhibition of drawings, paintings, scarves and books in the foyer.

The governing board of the theater includes Leighton Rolins, Miss Katharine Warren, Miss Josephine Stranahan, Miss Dana Steveling, Jonel Jorgulesco, and Clair Leonard.

REPUBLICAN WOMEN WILL STUDY POLITICS

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Republican women will be instructed in the business of political work and the art of campaigning at a school for politics, which will be held from Sept. 26 to 30 at the Women's National Republican Club. Daytime and evening sessions will be coached by 20 instructors. Among the topics to be discussed is "How Elections Are Lost and Won."

According to Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, who will direct the school, it has two definite aims, the first of which is "to place before women voters fundamental facts of the political questions of the day and to give women voters practice in public speaking so that they may radiate these facts in the 1928 presidential campaign." The school is open to all Republican women.



Plans

You have been thinking you would like individual line service for your home—a telephone line all your own.

We probably can arrange it when you move, if you tell us early.

Call our Business Office NOW. Tell us your plans. We'll do our part to have the desired service ready for you at your new home—and to keep your present service where it is until you no longer need it.

Don't wait. Delay may mean disappointment—possibly serious inconvenience to you.

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company

DRY SHIPS BEST FINDS HEAD OF AMERICAN LINES

Business Increases and He Would Not Approve Bars, If Lawful

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Prohibition has not affected the passenger business of the United States Lines adversely. This was the statement made by A. C. Dalton, president of the Merchant Fleet Corporation, upon his return to Washington after spending more than a month in Europe.

This, from an official who has the best possible opportunity to know what is the result of prohibition upon shipping, is an effective answer to opponents of prohibition who have asserted that travelers would not take passage on vessels which did not serve liquor.

Mr. Dalton said that vessels now carry more passengers than in years past despite the absence of bars and that he personally would disapprove the restoration of bars even if they were permitted by law. Young persons, he declared, now patronize the dance floors provided on all passenger vessels of the Government Merchant Marine in lieu of spending their time in the bars.

Discussing his inspection of American shipping facilities abroad he said that the American Merchant Ma-

rine has a "definite place" in Europe. Soliciting agencies of the Merchant Fleet Corporation, he said, are generally very good and very active.

The United States Lines, according to Mr. Dalton, are popular with American travelers and the bookings were "far in excess" of those of last year and of previous years. He added that persons other than Americans have been patronizing these vessels this year "to an extent that is rather surprising," attributing this to the excellent food and accommodations.

Expressing satisfaction with the new ports of entry in Europe, Mr. Dalton stated that he was greatly impressed with shipping conditions abroad. The newest types of freight handling have been placed at Havre, Cherbourg and Antwerp.

Commenting on President Coolidge's statement that American shippers do not patronize American vessels, the head of the Merchant Fleet said that shippers preferred fast boats and that they will not send their cargoes on slow boats—merely for patriotic reasons. Where the time element does not enter, the United States Lines, he said, get their share of business.

By his letter, Señor Sanchez-Guerra ranges himself with the Carlitos, or those supporting the claim of the lineal descendant of Don Carlos to the Spanish throne. Prince Jaime, the present pretender, grandson of the original Don Carlos, was born at Vevey, Switzerland, in 1870 and makes his home in France.

SPAIN NOW TO ADMIT WOMEN TO PARLIAMENT

National Assembly to Consist of 325 Members—King's Right Challenged

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Hattifaz

MADRID, Sept. 14.—Women are eligible for the National Assembly, a decree convoking which was published here last evening. The assembly, which will meet on the second Monday of October, will be composed of three main elements: first, representatives of provinces and municipalities; second, representatives of the different social classes and professions and third, representatives of the political organization known as the Patriotic Union.

The assembly will consist of 325 members nominated for three years, women being eligible, as stated. It is intended to nominate delegates from employers and workers associations.

MADRID, Sept. 14 (AP)—In the new national assembly neither women nor men will be encouraged in extended oratorical efforts. The rules for the body, as published, show that each assemblyman is given but 20 minutes to speak on a subject, and 10 minutes for rebuttal. As a further curb on oratory, the assembly as a whole must not consume more than three hours in debating a question.

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Sept. 14 (AP)—King Alfonso's right to sit on the throne of Spain is challenged in a letter sent to the Sovereign by Jose Sanchez-Guerra, former Premier and leader of the Conservative Party.

Incensed over the King's action in approving the plans of Gen. De Rivera, Premier Dictator, for a non-elective National Assembly with greatly restricted powers, instead of a duly elected Parliament, Señor Sanchez-Guerra declares that, in supporting the Dictatorship, Alfonso has forfeited his crown and is "outside the law."

The letter, a copy of which has been received over the frontier, will be published in Spain, it is understood, as soon as Señor Sanchez-Guerra leaves the country for France, where he intends to make his permanent residence.

By his letter, Señor Sanchez-Guerra ranges himself with the Carlitos, or those supporting the claim of the lineal descendant of Don Carlos to the Spanish throne. Prince Jaime, the present pretender, grandson of the original Don Carlos, was born at Vevey, Switzerland, in 1870 and makes his home in France.

Educating Public by Tags on Goods

Transparent Fabric Requires Unusual Care, Dealers' Instructions Say

Arrangements have been completed between most of the big department stores in Boston and the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in an educational movement to give greater satisfaction with goods purchased, whereby special tags will be inserted or fastened to all yard goods or ready-to-wear garments of transparent velvet.

The tags are signed by the retail trade board and read: "Although a luxurious fabric, this velvet is very perishable and likely to crush or spot easily. It is sold for its beauty and not for its wearing quality. Long hard wear or hard usage, therefore, should not be expected from it. Any reliable cleanser should be able to remove the creases or spots by proper steaming. Ordinary methods of pressing should never be used."

FLAGS FOR SCHOOLS, IS SOCIETY PLEA

Sons and Daughters of Liberty Install Officers

Henry L. Sapp of Winston-Salem, N. C., was elected national councillor of the Sons and Daughters of Liberty holding their fifteenth anniversary meeting at the Hotel Statler today, and his installation, with that of the other newly elected officers brought the meeting to a close. The association will meet next year at Atlantic City, N. J.

The other officers elected this morning were Libbie M. Cummings of New Hampshire, national associate councillor; Eleanor Palmer of Pennsylvania, national vice-councillor; Liella Ralph of New Jersey, national associate vice-councillor; W. V. Edkins of Philadelphia, national secretary; Gertrude Romary of New Jersey, national guide; Trenton, N. J., national treasurer; Mabel Powell of Ohio, national associate treasurer; Elizabeth Klappet of New York, national guide; Daisy van Tassel of Connecticut, national inside guard; Hetty Mole of Chicago, national outside guard.

The Sons and Daughters of Liberty requires citizenship in the United States with birth in this country of its members. Its aims include restriction of immigration and a flag on every public schoolhouse. Delegates represented 800 subordinate orders in 25 states.

JUDGE LINDSEY TO RUN AGAIN
DENVER, Colo. (AP)—Ben B. Lindsey, says he will seek re-election to the Denver juvenile judgeship, from which he was ousted by the Supreme Court after an election contest. Mr. Lindsey founded the local court nearly 25 years ago.

SOVIET PAPER DENIES RECALL OF RAKOVSKY

Blames Britain and Sir Henry Deterding for Dispute With France

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Hattifaz

MOSCOW, Sept. 14.—"What is happening in Paris recalls the scenes in London before the Arcos raid," declares the official Ivestia which, for the first time, reveals the Rakovsky dispute with France to the Russian public. Ivestia, like the Foreign Office, scouts the story that the French Cabinet has decided to demand Rakovsky's recall, but admits that the situation is strained and blames Britain and Sir Henry Deterding, head of the Shell Oil combination.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, having failed at Geneva to put over his plan for an anti-Soviet block of British diehards, has begun exercising the maximum possible anti-Soviet pressure on the French, whose representatives in the French Cabinet, including Raymond Poincaré, hope, by giving in to Britain on the Russian question, to obtain a free hand against Germany," Ivestia says.

"The backstairs' influence of Sir Henry Deterding and other British representatives" is at work trying to break up the Franco-Russian oil trade, the Matin, which started the anti-Rakovsky campaign being in the closest relations with Sir Henry. Moreover, the French elections take place next year, and the French Right would like to repeat Stanley Baldwin's success of 1924 by boosting the Bolshevik peril.

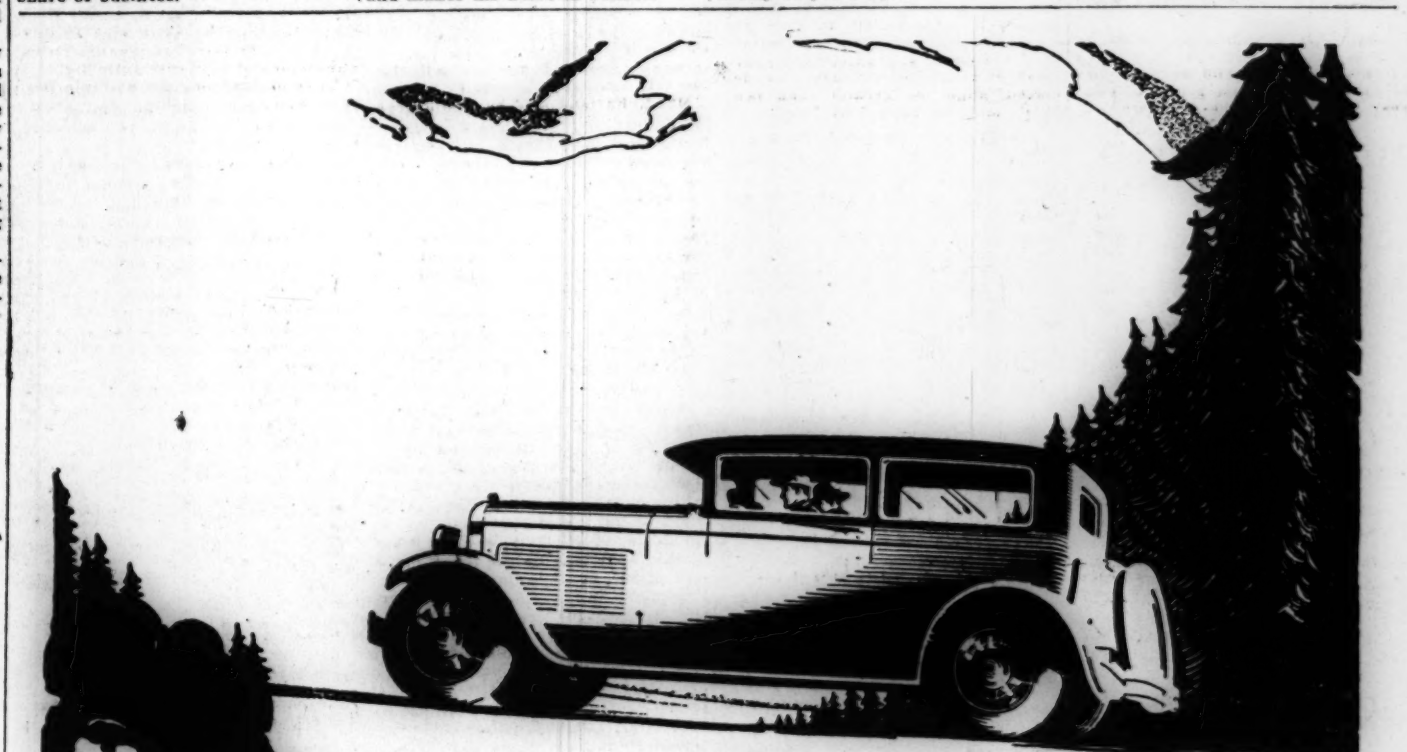
Finally Ivestia asserts that the French police want to show that they have the situation well in hand and are undertaking anti-Communist repressions "during the American Legion's visit to Paris."

The Soviet Foreign Office makes no statement, but maintains an attitude of "official optimism."

NORWAY HAS BIG MOTORSHIP FLEET

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Hattifaz
OSLO, Sept. 14.—Norway now has 424 ships of over 2000 tons against 275 in 1913. Westfall Larsen of the Norwegian Shipowners Association declared at a general meeting of the association yesterday. The new vessels are mainly motorships, of which Norway now possesses the second largest fleet in the world. In tankers this country comes third.

Mr. Larsen urged all national forces to unite in bringing the country's economic position into proper relation with the new increased value of the krone.



It's not merely what they'll do—but the way they do it

Crowd them a little and most of the cars that you're likely to buy will give you more speed than you're likely to need. But you never need to crowd a Wolverine. It does its job easily, smoothly, willingly. Try one yourself and see the way it goes through its paces. Watch how quickly it gathers speed—no straining, no rumbling, no laboring. Hold it at forty or fifty for awhile—that will tell you how easily it will carry you fast hour after hour, mile after mile. Push it a little faster than you think you dare over a road that's half holes and half bumps—you'll know then what comfort means to the owner of a Wolverine. If you like a car that's so quick to respond to your every wish, that you can forget the car in the joy of going—you'll find the Wolverine is the kind of car you'll like to own.

—that makes friends for the Wolverine

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4-wheel, hydraulic, internal brakes
Cam and lever steering
Complete equipment from bumper to bumper

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THE NEWEST AMERICAN CAR BY ONE OF THE OLDEST AMERICAN BUILDERS

WIDER LATITUDE ON IMMIGRATION LAW IS SOUGHT

Congress Will Be Urged to
Ease Present Restrictions
by Commissioner Hull

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 14—A revision of the immigration quota law so as to admit the wife of an immigrant who is here under the quota law, children up to 21 years of age and dependent parents of legal residents will be recommended to the next Congress by Harry E. Hull, commissioner-general of immigration, who has just visited Ellis Island on a tour of inspection of immigration work in this territory.

Mr. Hull said he would urge easing certain features of the law. Hardships have been worked by certain interpretations of the law, almost always the fault of the individuals themselves, it is said, since they know the law and yet leave their wives and families outside the quota. He said he would urge that the families may be included in the next monthly quota, whereas the quota is filled ahead of their arrival, he said. Mr. Hull also urged permission for dependent parents of legal residents to join their children in the United States.

Many Liable to Deportation
There are between 1,000,000 and 3,000,000 aliens illegally in this country, who are eligible for deportation if they could be apprehended, Mr. Hull declared. He expressed the belief, however, that hundreds of these illegal entrants have been deported. He said that the members of the communities in which they settled, some holding public office.

Mr. Hull will recommend that Congress permit the Bureau of Immigration to exercise wider latitude and also will urge legislation to legalize the presence of responsible aliens who came to this country prior to the quota laws of 1921.

Allen Holding Public Office

An instance of a wealthy merchant who had voted for years and who had held public office was cited by Mr. Hull. When this merchant applied for a passport for himself and wife, it was discovered that he was not only an alien but one who had entered this country without authority. The man said he had applied for citizenship papers many years ago and that the judge to whom he made his application had turned the matter over to a clerk and nothing had ever been done about it. The merchant and his wife received alien permits and later became citizens, Mr. Hull said.

Mr. Hull commended the quota law experiment and declared that, with a few minor changes, it would be the best possible working plan for the handling of immigration. The present laws provide for no quota for immigrants from the Western Hemisphere. To check the large number of laborers who are coming into the United States from Mexico, Mr. Hull recommends a quota law applying to Mexico.

FAVORS GIVING LOAN TO GREECE

Hellenic Government Is to
Stabilize Currency and
Reform Budget System

By Wireless
GENEVA, Sept. 14—The financial committee's report recommends that the Council of the League of Nations approve the issue of a \$5,000,000 loan for Greece, one-third of the sum to be employed for the complete establishment of Greek refugees under direction of the League's refugee settlement commission. Another third is to be devoted to the payment of budget arrears and a third to be used for the stabilization of currency by amortizing the last state debt bank issue. The loan will be secured on revenues estimated to yield \$5,000,000 per annum under the control of the International Financial Commission of Athens, but there will be no Commissioner-General such as was appointed for Hungary and Austria for the purpose of their loans.

Guarantee Is Given
The Greek Government, however, has given a guarantee that it will not use the loan for other purposes than that for which it was raised. The basis of the scheme is a protocol which will be signed by the Hellenic Government and which Greece undertakes to stabilize currency, maintain budget equilibrium, reform the budget system and administration of the treasury, and establish a new independent bank issue in collaboration with the Hellenic Government and the national bank.

The financial committee has elaborated a complete set of statutes for the new bank issue, which lays down that the new bank shall have gold and foreign exchange reserve of at least 40 per cent of its note circulation and other liabilities.

Moreover, the bank is to commence business with a reserve of 50 per cent. It will thus be seen that the present scheme is the most complete detailed plan of reconstruction so far worked out by the finance committee.

Status of Refugees
In the fifth commission, yesterday, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen emphasized the reduced prices on ladies' and gent's work.

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Cleansing, Pressing, Repairing
42 Gainsboro St. 295 Huntington Ave.
BOSTON

37 markers, the original transparent lesson marks have been considered for 15 years to be the most satisfactory of any to that effect. Gratiating expressions from students and sample mark for 2c stamp.
Pocket Size \$1.50. Special Size \$2.00.

VERA
G. J. KORDULA
423 E. Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

IMPORTANCE OF ESTABLISHING A WORKING CAPITAL FUND TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RUSSIAN REFUGEES, WHILE ALBERT THOMAS POINTED OUT THAT THE SOUTH AMERICAN NEED FOR LABOR MIGHT BE MET BY SENDING REFUGEES THERE.

Mr. Elliott, the British representative, proposed a small conference for determining the legal status of refugees, and recommended a League credit of \$1500 for the establishment of Armenian refugees in Syria for whose support a new scheme is being worked out.

The committee thanked the New York Social Hygiene Bureau for the assistance it rendered the opium commissioner in Persia, and, according to Mr. Delano, some progress is at last being made toward a reduction of the Persian opium crop.

CANADIAN PRESS CHARGES ILLICIT LIQUOR SELLING

"Blind Pigs" and Gambling
Said to Be Rife in
Windsor, Ont.

WINDSOR, Ont., Sept. 14 (Special)—Charges published by the Windsor Star to the effect that the wide open liquor sale flourishes here under Ontario's new Liquor Control Act, and that conditions are now attracting citizens of Detroit's underworld, have brought Brig-Gen. Victor Williams, head of the Provincial police, to the border. He met Windsor police heads and all border law enforcement officers at a conference this morning, the result of which was not announced.

The Star declared that "blind pigs" and gambling houses are springing up in all directions apparently without restraint, and favored the appointment of a strong man to direct law enforcement, being confident that the public generally knows its statement of conditions to be true and that law enforcement is generally favored.

The first report of General Williams to the Attorney-General, W. H. Price, at Toronto, was that statements regarding "boose and gambling" had been exaggerated. The Star replied that the coming of the investigation party had been widely heralded, and the illicit liquor supply had only been temporarily discontinued. It reaffirmed its claim that the whole river front is infested with drinking "clubs," road houses, and gambling dens equipped with liquor and roulette wheels.

The provincial Premier, George H. Ferguson, said the border today is a political gathering and may make a statement.

Silent Shovel Found at Last

Westinghouse Product Satisfies
Demand for Noiseless
Equipment

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—In keeping with the demand for noiseless machinery for use in building construction, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has developed an electric shovel that eats its way into the earth rapidly, but with no more noise than the hum of its electric motor, according to an announcement by the company. It is designed for heavy duty, such as the ordinary steam shovel is called upon to do, and tests have shown it to work as high, if not higher, rate of efficiency and expense minus the noise as well as the smoke, the announcement declared.

The shovel is now in operation at Fort Lee, on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River Bridge being built under supervision of the Port of New York Authority. This is largely a residential district and the engineers and contractors found that their work could proceed with greater efficiency and neighborhood co-operation if it could be done with minimum noise.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—Leaders in the League of Women Voters of the five mid-Atlantic states will meet in Annapolis, Md., on Oct. 7 and 8, with Mrs. Caspar Whitney of Irvington-on-Hudson, as chairman. Miss Belle Sherwin, president, will attend a session for the discussion of national policies. Governor Ritchie will receive the women and there will be a sightseeing tour of Annapolis.

LOUISVILLE SELLS BONDS

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 14 (Special)—A local banking and brokerage syndicate submitted the high bid, a premium of \$26,667, and obtained an issue of \$1,000,000 of Louisville school improvement bonds. The school board still has an unissued balance of \$1,500,000 of a \$5,000,000 issue authorized by the voters in 1925.

RECORD STEEL RAIL ORDER
The board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company today authorized the purchase of 50,000 tons of steel rails for use in 1928. This is the largest rail order ever made in any one year by the company.

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A Friend in Need
Seattle, Wash.
Special Correspondent

TEACHER of commercial subjects here has always taken a personal interest in her pupils. She has helped secure positions for many of the more needy ones, and has equipped others for the kind of work they seemed best fitted.

About two years ago the principal of her school brought to her a one-eyed girl who, he said, had to earn her own living. The teacher refused to admit the handicap which seemed to confront the girl, and educated her in stenography and bookkeeping. A year later she found a position as a typewriter operator in a business concern in the city.

The girl immediately demonstrated her efficiency in doing fast and accurate work. She took dictation rapidly, typed 48 words a minute without errors, and kept her books in superior fashion.

Recently a member of a firm of certified public accountants, after

Historian's Treasured Letters Found Between Books' Leaves

Library of John Fiske, on Being Moved, Yields Interesting Missives From Edmund Burke, Sala, Newman, Amory and Edna Dean Proctor

LOS ANGELES (Special Correspondence)—Letters, faded, yellow, and in many instances almost undecipherable, but with the signatures of eminent scholars and writers of the nineteenth century, came to light for the first time in many years when they were taken from between the pages of some of the 7000 books of the John Fiske library, which was recently removed from Boston to the University of California, southern branch, at Los Angeles.

Edna Dean Proctor, Edmund Burke, Caroline Hazard, William Stone, George Augustus Sala, Robert Buchanan, Thomas Amory and Francis Newman are among those whose names appear on the correspondence, almost all of which is addressed to Dr. Fiske.

Burke Asks Support

The oldest, and perhaps the most valuable is a note from Edmund Burke, dated 1782. It was written to a Mr. Dodsley, in behalf of Mr. Webb, member of Parliament from Gloucester, who desired to become a director of the East India Company, and about whom Burke wrote "I want very much to serve." Burke became "Paymaster of the Forces" in 1782, after a political disappointment. He wrote in a bold, sweeping handwriting, not easily readable, asking for "vote and interest" of Mr. Dodsley for Mr. Webb.

The most amusing epistle is from the English journalist Sala, who became well known through his work for Dickens, Thackeray, and the London Daily Telegraph. It is dated 1890, and is addressed to an unknown Londoner who evidently had violated journalistic ethics.

Letters from contemporary historians contained in the collection are detailed discussions of historical events. Thomas C. Amory, author of "The Siege of Newport," wrote from 19 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, in 1884: "I think it would be well for you to see what I have before describing what I think Lafayette justly described as the best fought battle of the war, and which was a more considerable affair than generally represented. It lasted from 7 in the morning until after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and was a decided victory for the Americans."

Fiske gave a detailed account of the encounter in his "Critical Periods in United States History," and quotes several of the letters from the General Washington, which were in Amory's possession.

Similar communications were from J. G. Rosengarten of Pennsylvania, Clarence Estey of Brooklyn, and William Stone of Boston. Francis Newman, English author of "Phases of Faith," in 1885 wrote the following message on small green stationery, in purple ink: "I esteem our Unitarians, and contribute a slender annual guinea to their fund, though I go beyond them. I also highly re-

gard the Evangelicals for their ever increasing earnestness for Righteous Conduct. Our Christian churches seem to me the 'salt of our land.' Perhaps only our Ritualists are apathetic to everything but ceremonial and church power."

Salem witchcraft was discussed by Estey, a Harvard man: "You are familiar with Andrew D. White's later volumes of his 'Warfare,' etc., especially the parts prepared largely by Professor Burr of Cornell upon the great wave of belief in demonism which swept over Europe before Salem witchcraft time. I wish this were more widely known in New England as it softens this hard chapter in her history." The writer went on to have been a seventh lineal descendant of Mary and Isaac Estey, martyrs of early New England times.

Indebtedness Acknowledged
Caroline Hazard, author of "College Tom, a Study of Life in Narragansett by His Grandson's Granddaughter," wrote to tell Fiske how much of her book was dependent upon his work.

William L. Stone, a writer and lawyer, asked a criticism of his "Burgoyne's Ballad," saying that he would value it very much "be it adverse or the contrary." In appreciation of the historian's introduction to her poem, "A Song of an Ancient People," Edna Dean Proctor wrote in 1898: "I appreciate your lofty treatment of a vast theme, although perhaps I should fear that the entrance will uncover was one signed by Mrs. James T. Fields, authoress and wife of the Boston publisher, which was dated 1880, and an intimate note to Robert Browning commenting upon his poem, 'An Epistle,' which came from Crawley, Sussex, and is signed F. Locker Lamson."

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GOLDEN RULE GOOD BUSINESS, CONFERENCE SPEAKER ASSERTS

Co-operation Between Employer and Workers Urged
at Silver Bay Industrial Session — Need
of "Spiritualization" Is Shown

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 14—The 650 representatives of industry who attended the tenth annual conference on "Human Relations in Industry," just held at Silver Bay, on Lake George, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, are enthusiastic over what it accomplished.

Many suggestions in the realms of industry that were regarded as helpful were made by the speakers. The principal speakers were Dr. William C. Poole of Christ Church, London; Haley Fiske, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Prof. Elton Mayo of Harvard University; Dr. James A. Britton, of the International Harvester Company; Dr. Peter A. Speck, head of the Slavic division of the Library of Congress; Arthur T. Morey, general manager of the Commonwealth Steel Company, and James Wilson, a representative of organized labor.

Co-operation Praised
"The co-operation of employer and employee, based on fair and friendly dealing on both sides, is the outstanding development in modern industry," declared Dr. Britton.

"The co-operation presupposes mutual recognition of the problems which in the past were the most frequent causes of misunderstanding. This co-operation also means that these problems are now subjects for dispassionate discussion instead of acrimonious argument."

Dr. Poole, in the opening address, made a plea for world vision in industrial problems and emphasized the fact that the "democratization of industry is a wonderful thing, but the spiritualization of industry is infinitely better."

Professor Mayo presented a mass of new material on "The Scientific Approach to Industrial Relations." "What we need most is an intensive study of the individual," he said. "The problem of industry is the rock upon which civilization can be conceivably split."

Dr. Speck was regarded as especially qualified to speak on the subject, "From Ellis Island to Citizenship." He discussed from his own experience the struggle of the immigrant to change his ideals and ideas in the New World.

"The adjusting and establishing of one's self in the country of adoption," Dr. Speck said, "is the learning to understand and speak its language and the mere knowledge of its basic laws and institutions is not the whole story of this road from Ellis Island to citizenship. There is still a much more important thing, what I might call the highest peak to be scaled, the hardest fight to be fought, and that thing consists of the changes it is necessary for an immigrant to make—changes in his attitude toward and valuation of the things surrounding him, changes in his habits and behavior, in his ideas and ideals."

Foreman a Social Worker
Dr. Speck emphasized the responsibility of industry in connection with the Americanization problem.

Among the others which were uncovered was one signed by Mrs. James T. Fields, authoress and wife of the Boston publisher, which was dated 1880, and an intimate note to Robert Browning commenting upon his poem, "An Epistle," which came from Crawley, Sussex, and is signed F. Locker Lamson.

BRIDGE BIDS RECEIVED
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Sherry Bon Voyage boxes, ordered here, are sent from the Paris ship to steamers sailing for America. Speed your home-coming friends in this unusual and delightful way!

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All Linen Irish Glass Towels.....35c Each
Boott's Cotton Absorbent Towels.....\$1.45 1/2 Doz.
Belfast Linen Sets, Cloth 52x52, Blue and Maize Border.
6 Napkins to Match.....\$2.98 Set
Double Damask Napkins, 20x20, Special.....\$6 Doz.
Double Damask Cloths, 72x87 1/2.....\$5.48 Each
OTHER SIZES IN PROPORTION

**Sherry Facilitates
"Hands Across the Sea"**
REMEMBER—your friends enjoy a good send-off when they sail for Europe—but they are thrilled by an unexpected remembrance when they start home from a foreign port!
Sherry Bon Voyage boxes, ordered here, are sent from the Paris ship to steamers sailing for America. Speed your home-coming friends in this unusual and delightful way!

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300 PARK AVENUE FIFTH AVENUE AT 58TH STREET
THE WALDORE-ASTORIA
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McLeans Department Store
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"The best place to buy
Table Linens and Towels"

Real Madeira Hand Embroidered Napkins, \$3 and \$3.50 1/2 Doz.
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OTHER SIZES IN PROPORTION

GOLDEN RULE GOOD BUSINESS, CONFERENCE SPEAKER ASSERTS

Co-operation Between Employer and Workers Urged
at Silver Bay Industrial Session — Need
of "Spiritualization" Is Shown

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 14—The 650 representatives of industry who attended the tenth annual conference on "Human Relations in Industry," just held at Silver Bay, on Lake George, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, are enthusiastic over what it accomplished.

Many suggestions in the realms of industry that were regarded as helpful were made by the speakers. The principal speakers were Dr. William C. Poole of Christ Church, London; Haley Fiske, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Prof. Elton Mayo

Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

BRITAIN ASSURED BIGGEST OF ALL INDUSTRY FAIRS

Already 1928 Bookings for Unique Quality Exhibit Surpass This Year's

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—With more space booked up to Aug. 1 than had been used by all exhibitors at the 1927 Fair, with a greatly increased number of exhibitors already listed, and with a general feeling of certainty that business conditions are heading toward that prosperous condition that has been impatiently awaited for nearly six years, the British Industries Fair to be held Feb. 20 to March 2, 1928, may almost be said to have its success guaranteed in advance. Seldom has any commercial exhibition faced the buyers of the world with more assurance.

Fair Plan Already Available
Both at London, where the lighter industries exhibit at the White City, and at Birmingham, where the fair has buildings of its own, for the heavy industries such as iron and steel, electrical machinery, and ship supplies, the manufacturers who are to take part have already advanced their plans to such an extent that the general outline of the fair is available.

The preparations on the part of the British Government for this fair give some indication of the amazingly international character of British trade. Already 213,250 invitations have been sent to foreign buyers in 94 different countries, while catalogues in nine languages are well advanced.

Although a large number of American buyers already make a practice of attending the fair, it is felt by the Department of Overseas Trade that a much larger number would come if it were known that the essential character of the fair could be circulated more widely in the United States. The immensity of America makes this an enormous task and one that has to be accomplished one step at a time, but the quality of British goods seems to be asserting itself so steadily that America, the greatest quality market in the world, is paying increasing attention to them.

In many respects the British Industries Fair differs materially from the big continental trade fairs. For instance, the Leipzig Fair, which follows immediately after the London and Birmingham exhibitions, admits merchants and dealers as exhibitors, while the British rule is to admit manufacturers only. This means that buyers at the continental fairs may see the same goods displayed by a dozen dealers who are exhibiting, a condition which makes for confusion and delay.

Unique Features
In England any particular line or brand of goods will be found only at the exhibit of its manufacturer, and a great economy of time and energy is thus made possible for buyers who must make the most of their short stay. It is calculated that the rule of "manufacturers only" makes the

British show equal in area to a continental show occupying four times the space.

It is the aim of the British Government to make the British Industries Fair the world's greatest display of quality goods, and it is generally conceded by foreign visitors that this aim has been accomplished. There has been a profound change in the conditions of British industries in recent years, and this change is strikingly illustrated at these annual fairs, of which the coming one is the fourteenth. British manufacturers seem to be content to let quantity of mass production go to the United States and Germany, and to concentrate on quality products in which the peculiar virtues of the British workman, with his pride in turning out the best possible product, can assert themselves.

Detailed information concerning the fair may be had from British consuls throughout the world, or direct from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35 Old Queen Street, London, S. W. 1.

Youthful King Michael at Play



King in Title, But Actually a Very Boy-like Boy, is 6-Year-Old Michael I of Rumania. And Thereby Hinges All Sorts of Problems of State. For, Although the Government is Functioning Under the Guidance of a Group of Regents, Certain Ceremonial Affairs Should Really Center on One Experienced Individual.

Rule of Boy King Gives Rise to Odd Situations in Rumania

Army Is Without Personable Commander-in-Chief—Princess Mother Outranks Grandmother Queen—Presentation of Ministers' Letters Held Up

BUCHAREST (Special Correspondence)—Whether foreign ministers should present their letters of credence to 6-year-old King Michael or to the Regency which, until he comes of age, is exercising prerogatives of the throne, is only one of the questions which are raising points of perplexity among Rumanian authorities on court etiquette.

Again, although the prerogatives of Commander-in-Chief of the Ru-

lomatic functions at the Rumanian court have now become invalid.

New letters of credence must accordingly be issued by the governments of the world now represented in Bucharest, and these letters must be issued accrediting the foreign ministers to young 6-year-old King Michael. It is understood that the American legation in Bucharest has already received an intimation that such new letters are expected, and the question has been referred by the legation to the Department of State, which will no doubt forward in due course the new document required by international law as pre-requisite to the recognition of a minister or ambassador by a foreign government. Until the new letters of credence have been received, however, the American Minister will presumably exercise the duties of his office, without formal recognition of his authority by the Rumanian Foreign Office.

Princess Ranks Before Queen
In the absence of any precedent in Rumania for such a situation, it is likely that the problem will be resolved by referring the matter unofficially to the Yugoslav Foreign

Celebrations of 800th Anniversary Held Amid Ruins of Furness Abbey

BARROW-IN-FURNESS (Special Correspondence)—The eighth centenary of the picturesque ruin of Furness Abbey has just been celebrated by the Church of England with impressive ceremonies. On the south side of the ruins, in an almost ideal natural amphitheater, a dais had been built on which the bishops participating in the ceremony took their places with the parish choir and clergy and other dignitaries, with the visiting congregations in a broad semicircle before them.

The Bishop of Carlisle conducted the service, the hymns and sermon by the Bishop of Durham being magnified by loudspeakers to every portion of the vast assemblage.

Eight centuries have passed since King Stephen granted the land on which the ruins of Furness Abbey now stand. In the charter of Furness and its foundation, the lands and all the natives and their possessions were conveyed by royal gift to the service of the Cistercian Order of Monks.

The monks brought to bear the civilizing influence of these industries which became the source of wealth, and influence, and estab-

lished the art and craft of many callings, from the raw material found on and under the virgin land of Westmorland. Thus the natives whom Norman kings were unable to conquer were drilled into skilled artisans unequalled in Europe.

Office in Belgrade, which has been faced within recent years with the same question.

A most unusual problem in court etiquette has been the relative precedence which Marie, now Queen Grandmother, should have in state ceremonies. Queen Grandmother Marie will now be supplanted as the leading lady of the land by the Princess Mother Helene, creating an almost unexampled situation. For a princess will now take rank before a queen, although in the civil list just passed by Parliament, Queen Marie will receive an amount of some \$120,000 annually, or almost three times the sum allowed the Princess Mother Helene, and more even than that allowed the King.

Compulsion for private gain was absolutely ruled out as a form of slavery. The experts had therefore to determine the exact degree of public necessity and urgency which would justify it. They decided that first of all the impossibility of obtaining voluntary labor must be established, and that care must be taken not to disturb the normal life of the natives. That is to say, the work must be so regulated as not to take the native away from his home, or to endanger his morals, and must be restricted to cases of particular urgency and to public works which must be undertaken, such as the construction of railways, roads, quays, drainage and irrigation works.

NEW BANTU-WHITE COUNCIL FORMED

STANDERTON (Special Correspondence)—A coming together of white and black at Bloemfontein, the capital of Orange Free State, has resulted in the formation of a joint council of Europeans and Bantu for this township. Similar joint councils are already in vogue in the larger urban areas in the union.

The aim of these councils is to get together a group of men who are representative of both the European and Bantu races, and whose object is to make an independent study of the native question. The Bloemfontein Council has 12 European and 12 Bantu members, and like other councils, is a purely voluntary association, working independently of political parties.

DRASTIC CODE TO RESTRICT FORCED LABOR

International Committee Seeks Immediate Relief, Gradual Abolishment

GENEVA (Special Correspondence)—The committee of experts who have been considering the question of forced labor for natives, have definitely pronounced against all forms of forced labor. Their resolution is indeed more than the International Labor Office, which invited the committee to consider a preliminary report on the subject, had expected. Naturally, the International Labor Office is pleased at the result, for it has always taken the view that forced labor should be rigidly restricted, and if possible abolished, in order that there shall be no loophole through which native labor may be exploited for private or public gain.

Unanimous Condemnation
The commission, consisting of ex-governors and administrators of colonies, was to draw up better regulations which could be applied to all colored possessions, and it was remarkable that the representatives of all the countries present should have expressed the wish to abolish forced labor altogether. There were no two opinions that from the economic and social viewpoint it was equally to be condemned. But since it was admitted that forced labor could not be abolished at once, the committee had to consider what should be done to render it as little irksome as possible.

Compulsion for private gain was absolutely ruled out as a form of slavery. The experts had therefore to determine the exact degree of public necessity and urgency which would justify it. They decided that first of all the impossibility of obtaining voluntary labor must be established, and that care must be taken not to disturb the normal life of the natives. That is to say, the work must be so regulated as not to take the native away from his home, or to endanger his morals, and must be restricted to cases of particular urgency and to public works which must be undertaken, such as the construction of railways, roads, quays, drainage and irrigation works.

Forced Laborer Shielded
The committee found it difficult to lay down very precise rules for the employment of forced labor in the most urgent conditions. But it maintained that in all circumstances the labor must be paid, and for public works it laid down a series of regulations limiting the choice of the persons to be taken, and a code of rules for the proper care of the forced laborer. Moreover he is to be compensated for any injury or accident in the course of his employment.

BRISBANE ACT AGAINST BEARS STIRS PEOPLE

Threatened Destruction of Harmless Native Animal for Furs Protested

BRISBANE, Queensl. (Special Correspondence)—The decision of the Queensland Government to declare the month of August an open season for the trapping of native bears and possums has caused an outcry among nature lovers, but the acting Premier, W. Forgan Smith, has refused to withdraw the proclamation, on the ground that the Animals and Birds Act of Queensland provides an adequate degree of protection for native fauna, that the fur industry is a valuable one, and that reports received show that there are comparatively large numbers of bears and possums.

In reply to Mr. Smith's statement, Dr. Le Souef, a distinguished authority on the fauna of Australia, declares that the Koala, or native bear, is now very scarce. It feeds entirely on the leaves of the gum tree, and holds the affection of Australians more than any other native animal. It carries its young in its pouch for three months, and then on its back till the end of the year, when the baby bear is able to shift for itself.

Dr. Sharp, Anglican Archbishop of Brisbane, declares: "The extermination of fauna so distinctive to our country, especially of such harmless and pretty creatures as our native bears, is a shameful thing, and this is likely to mean their extermination," while Mrs. Mayo, secretary of the Nature Lovers' League, says: "We have only one species of the genus Phascogale in Australia. Surely it is not necessary to slaughter the most affectionate little animal in the world, an animal found nowhere else in the world, for the sake of the paltzy royalty on their skins!"

LARGEST CONCRETE CANAL READY SOON

Peasants of India to Gain Easier Crops by Irrigation

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—The Gang Canal of the Suttie Valley Project, which is the biggest concrete-lined canal in the world, is now almost complete, and its opening ceremony will shortly be performed by the Viceroy at Ganaganagar in Bikaner State. This canal is lined for over 80 miles of its course to prevent absorption losses, and will irrigate some 1100 square miles of state land.

Nearly two years ago, while laying the foundation stone of the canal, the Maharaja had said that the great plan of bringing in a canal to secure at least a portion of his territory against drought and provide some haven of refuge to the cultivators of the other parts had been one of his life's ambitions.

The Maharaja expressed the hope that he might be present in two years' time to witness the actual opening of the canal and to see water flow through it, thus transforming a desert tract into fields of waving corn, and a people, at present struggling to maintain themselves and their families, into a prosperous and happy peasantry.



9 A.M. Noon

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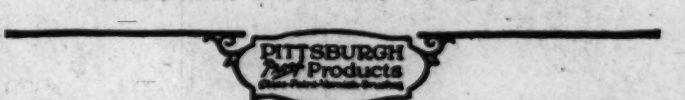
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WaterSpar Varnish is the varnish that water can't harm!

Sold by Quality Dealers; Used by Exacting Painters

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Scriptures in 593 Different Languages Is the Achievement of Bible Society

Special from Monitor Bureau
MELBOURNE, Vic.—For the first time in the history of the British and Foreign Bible Society, it is able to report that in the space of 12 months 14 new versions of Scripture have been added to the world's sacred literature, thus bringing their language list to 593.

During the past 25 years one fresh language has been added every six weeks; during the past year the average has risen to one language every 26 days. Of the new versions nine are for Africa, one is for China, one for South America, two for New Guinea and one for the Solomon Islands.

The year's circulation of Scriptures totaled 10,123,087 copies. Over 1,500,000 volumes of Scripture were circulated in continental Europe; 488,000 in Africa; 412,000 in Canada; 159,703 in Australia; 25,762 in New Zealand; 436,000 in South America, and the West Indies (an increase of 22,000); 889,000 in India, an increase of 26,000; 194,000 in Malaya and the Netherlands Indies, an increase of 26,000; 236,000 in Japan, a decrease of 11,000; 640, in Korea, an increase of 28,000; 4,142,000 in China, a decrease of 119,000. Of every five volumes circulated, two were placed in the hands of inhabitants of China. The total available income amounted to \$296,344; the expenditure to \$412,654. There was therefore a deficiency of \$116,310 on the year's working. This deficit would have been more serious but for the

reductions which were made in expenditure. It is obvious that these reductions cannot be continued without handicapping the society's work.

SEA SCOUTS ENJOY FETE IN DENMARK

COPENHAGEN (Special Correspondence)—The Sea Scouts, representative of 12 nations, who assembled at Elsinore for the opening of the jamboree, and the first week of its festivities, were enthusiastic about the reception accorded them. M. Christensen, the Burgomaster, wished the many hundred Sea Scouts welcome. The president of the gathering, Admiral Carstensen, brought a message of greeting from Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Britain's Chief Scout, who hoped the Scouts would seize the opportunity of making friendships for life. Prince Knud of Denmark acted as patron of the jamboree.

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Charles Heiss, Managing Director

the MAYFAIR ST. LOUIS, U.S.A. In hotel of distinction

manian Army are vested by the constitution in the King, obvious difficulties interpose in the way of exercise of this office either by the child King or by the Regency. This leads to the question of the naming of one of the foremost Rumanian generals as generalissimo.

Foreign Letters Have Lapsed
Foreign ministers, including the American Minister, William S. Culbertson, are accredited by their respective governments to the reigning sovereign. With the passing on of Ferdinand I, therefore, the letters of credence by which recognition was obtained for the exercise of dip-

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Formerly \$950, today the smarter, finer Oldsmobile Two-Door Sedan is spectacularly priced at \$875!

All through the whole resplendent line similar sharp reductions—reaching as high as \$115—set a new pace in value giving!

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To introduce Pyrodeno, we will send you upon receipt of only 50¢, both a 50¢ tube of Pyrodeno and a 50¢ Pyrodeno Tooth Brush. Address Pyrodeno Co., Dept. B-3, 300 N. Carrollton Avenue, Baltimore, Md.



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1968

CLASS OFFERED ON AIR TRANSIT

B. U. Business School Will
Study Aviation From
Investors' Angle

Commercial aviation will be granted a place on the curriculum, when the Boston University College of Business Administration, in its evening division, begins a course in "Aviation in Industry" on Friday evening, Sept. 23, Dean Everett W. Lord of the college announced today. The course will be given by Hildred N. Carlson, assistant professor and former army and commercial aviator, who has been connected with the developing aviation industry for nearly a score of years.

The course is not one in the mechanics or science of aviation, although the fundamentals of aircraft operation will be covered, but rather looks at aviation from the point of view of the business man. It will attempt, according to Dean Lord's announcement, to provide a "clear and concise analysis of achievements and possibilities of transport aviation," passenger, freight, and express. The course of operation, what these costs depend on, the advantages of using air transport in business, and a comparison of European and American methods will be included.

"The course will pay particular attention," says the announcement, "to air transport from the investor's point of view. It includes such things as investment costs, influence of design and operation, airways, landing fields, night flying equipment, organization and personnel, types of airplane engines, development of air routes, and so on. The course is intended to be of value both to undergraduates and to business men. Arrangements are being made whereby the course will include inspection and study of different types of planes and airports in this country. The course will meet from 7 to 9 in the evening on Friday nights throughout the first semester."

"Friend of Horses"
Says Trough Stays

Haverhill Commissioner
Refuses to Remove Drinking
Fountain From Street

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 14 (Special)—George L. Martin, commissioner of highways and bridges, refuses to move a horse-drinking trough from Mill Street because he is a friend of horses.

"They are not at all gone yet," Mr. Martin told Mayor Fred D. McGreggor, when the subject was under discussion, "and I am going to do all I can for them. I like horses. There are twice as many in Boston as there were a year ago because some of the concerns owning trucks are going back to horses."

Mayor McGreggor suggested that a special police officer be stationed at the six or seven watering troughs in the city to count the horses that drink from them in order that the City Council can gain an idea as to what action it should take.

The removal of the watering trough is desired by a real estate owner who states that he has a prospective customer for the property, but he will not buy it unless the watering trough is moved.

Better Working Conditions in New England Shirt Industry

New Marketing Methods Increase Volume—Only One
Plant Reports Decrease—Progress Made in Guarding
Employees—Outlook Bright

FOR 113 days the New England Council is releasing abstracts of reports of an industrial survey of New England, conducted in co-operation with the United States Department of Commerce, in order that the Council may have a proper basis of fact upon which to act in the behalf of New England business. Each article concerns a different industry.

Mainly through new methods the total sales made by the manufacturers of shirts in New England in the increase. Nearly three-quarters of the shirts made within the borders of the five states are also sold there. Manufacturers report the biggest improvement effected in the industry to be increased means of safeguarding their workers.

The abstract released by the research department of the New England Council follows:

Most Plants Improve

"The shirt industry of New England is increasing its selling activity and total sales have been on the increase, a survey shows. Only one plant has reported a decrease, and new sales methods and extension of sales territories are having a good effect. The industry as here considered embraces only the makers of shirts, shirt waists for men and boys, and shirt bosoms.

"Although New England produces only 6 per cent of the country's output, her total production is exceeded by three states only; New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The average number of employees per establishment is 100 and the average annual value of product \$331,000, while the rest of the country shows the figures 64 and \$255,000, respectively. One-third of New England's plants are in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

"This survey shows the average age of plants to be 30 years, and the average period of present management 20 years. There has been no change of management of the reporting plants in the last 10 years. Nearness to market is the reason most frequently given for locating in this section, especially by Connecticut plants.

"The percentage of workers on a piece work basis is 65 per cent for the entire New England group and in all but two factories, at least half the employees are paid on some such basis.

"Much of the shirt making is done

VETERAN THANKS CITY FOR SEND-OFF

Legion Commander Replies to
Finance Commission

Protesting against the report recently made public by the Boston Finance Commission that city expenditures for public celebrations have been and are too high, and especially against the paragraph stating that "true patriotism does not require nourishment from the city treasury," Edward P. Flynn, acting department commander of the Massachusetts American Legion, yesterday wrote to Mayor Nichols thanking him for the send-off recently given the Legionnaires.

Speaking in one part of his letter, of some of the city expenditures, Mr. Flynn said:

"A few meals are provided when some dignitary visits Boston, in order that he may feel the welcome of the city and be favorably impressed, and a few meals are provided for those who starved for months in the trenches of France.

"Last and what seems to have caused the criticism, a few little tokens, a little music and a little noise when the ships recently sailed for France, all in order that their embarkation might be different from the dismal, dreary, lonely, silent trip of 10 years ago—and that cost money. I trust that in time of need these expenditures will be returned 10 fold, as they have been in the past."

Mr. Flynn told the Mayor that if anyone wished to learn something of "the story of patriotism," they might go to work "for \$30 a month," eat "out of a tin mess-kit," cross the ocean on a close-packed transport, and sleep in mud and water for six months.

CAMBRIDGE COUNCIL VOTES BRIDGE FUND

Street Projects Also Indorsed
at Opening Fall Meeting

More than \$121,000 was appropriated for building streets and bridges in Cambridge last night at the first meeting of the City Council after the summer recess. The drawbridge over the canal on Third Street will cost \$95,000, which is \$5000 more than the figure originally presented to the Council by L. M. Hastings, city engineer.

Charles H. Shea, member of the council, moved reconsideration of the motion to appropriate \$95,000 for the bridge, contending that \$45,000 had been transferred from the fund realized by the sale of the old City Home to the bridge fund. Mr. Shea argued that this money could be properly used only for the construction of a new city home. His motion failed to pass, the vote being 7 to 7 with one member absent. An additional \$26,000 was appropriated for widening the approaches on the street leading into the proposed Third Street bridge.

Three public hearings were held at the meeting last night, one relating to the extension of Gorham Street in a northerly direction to Sacramento Street; another dealing with the acceptance of Irving Terrace as a public street; and a third relative to the widening of the four corners of Pearl Street and Putnam Avenue. The council voted to extend Gorham Street, to accept Irving Terrace as a public way, and to cut the corners at the Putnam Avenue intersection.

Another Acquisition to Wellesley College's Imposing Architecture



Architect's Drawing of Hazard-Davis Hall, Now Under Construction. It Will Take the Place of Stone Hall.

SCHOOL REACTS TO CROP PRICES

Harvard Business Dean
Sees Enrollment Drop as
Result of Slump

Officials in the Harvard School of Business Administration observing the slump in the prices of grain and cotton have found it expedient to admit 10 per cent more freshmen than they normally would have.

When the crops are poor or the prices low, Dean Clinton P. Biddle explains, the school loses many students at the last moment. Many of them who have been depending upon the agricultural prosperity cancel their registration when the crops disappoint them. This year it has seemed proper to allow for a shrinkage in the enrollment of 10 per cent.

Will Admit 400

With its increased facilities afforded by the \$5,000,000 institution on the Boston side of the Charles River, the school can accommodate 400 freshmen. A total of 437 have been admitted already, but it is expected that this number will diminish with last minute cancellations. A class of 365 was admitted last year and, together with the graduate students, the school will have nearly 800 students when classes open Sept. 26. The 12 new buildings will accommodate 1000 students, but the business school has not been able to admit the rapidly increasing number of applicants.

The members of the last freshman class have been doing practical business work in offices throughout the United States during the summer months. The business school finds temporary positions for the major portion of the students. Some who have already had practical experience in business are excused. Officials of the school estimate that 10 per cent of the men have been touring Europe this summer.

Graduates Placed

More than 65 per cent of the graduating class last spring were placed in permanent business positions by the Harvard School of Business Administration. It has been the practice of the school to place all men who have not made their own arrangements. Thirty per cent of the class last spring found openings, and only 5 per cent are classed as "rollers." The school's placement organization maintains relationships with business companies in every state and in many foreign countries.

Temporary office positions which the students are required to take during the summer are designed to give them a clearer picture of the technique and detail which they will have to deal with after graduation. The practice cuts down the number of "rollers." Many employers hire the students permanently after graduation on the basis of their summer work. Nominal salaries of about \$100 a month are paid in most cases during the summer months.

TRANSFERS ARE MADE IN THE COAST GUARD

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 14 (AP)—

Lieut. John McCann, executive officer of the coast guard cutter Ossipee for the last three years, is to be transferred to the destroyer Burrows, out of Boston, to act in the same capacity.

Lieut. R. L. Raney, now in command of coast guard base 18, with headquarters at Woods Hole, Mass., will relieve Lieutenant McCann. The orders are effective Oct. 1. The transfer of Lieutenant McCann follows that of Lieut. Ernest B. Johnson, who yesterday joined the destroyer Arden at New York as executive officer. Lieutenant Johnson has served three years aboard the Ossipee.

MR. NORTON PROMOTED

C. A. Norton of the executive committee of the Sales Managers Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and a former president of that organization, has been promoted to sales manager of the New York office of the Westinghouse Lamp Company from the Boston office. F. M. Wicks succeeds Mr. Norton in the Boston office. Harold W. Coombs, who is now president of the club, announces that the program for the season is now well mapped out and the first meeting of the season will be Sept. 23, at the Chamber building.

NEW WELLESLEY DORMITORY DESIGNED ON UNUSUAL LINES

Hazard-Davis Hall Resembles Letter U, Having Dual
and Symmetrical Construction—Setting Har-
monizes With Terrain of Famous Hills

Construction is well under way on Hazard-Davis Hall, the dormitory at Wellesley College which was designed by Charles Z. Klauder, of Philadelphia, architect, to replace Stone Hall. When the Botany Building at Wellesley was completed it was planned to transfer from Stone Hall all of the teaching departments so that the hall might be used entirely for dormitory purposes, but the old building was destroyed by fire.

The plan for the new dormitory is unusual, according to Mr. Klauder, who says that it was an unusual problem to design a building larger than Stone Hall to occupy the summit of one of the hills which distinguish the terrain of Wellesley and to do so without lowering the summit of the hill or to "spill" the building, so to speak, over the hillside. "The plan can best be understood by imagining a broad shallow letter 'U' with a wing extending outward horizontally from each of the two upper tips," says Mr. Klauder. "The opening of the 'U' faces the south and the lake.

Indiana Limestone Trimmings

"The style of the building is Gothic, but with its frequent high dormers and steep pitched roofs is rather more French in character than that of Founders and Severance Halls recently constructed from my designs, as was the Botany Building.

"Upon parapets walls brought slightly forward from the main wall face and supported by frequent corbels are set the roofs, broken at frequent intervals by the varying types of dormers. The walls are of brick, the trimmings of richly cut Indiana limestone and the roofs covered with thick green slate from Vermont. The windows are of the English type of steel casements. The entire building will be of fireproof construction, like that of all the new structures at Wellesley. There are five stairways and two electric passenger elevators.

"Hazard-Davis represents the complete type of college dormitory for women, that is to say, it will be a little world in itself, wherein the occupants will depend for their comfort only upon the college arterial system for heat, electricity and water supply.

Building Finely Equipped

"The kitchen occupies the center of the building on the first floor and serves in two opposite directions, for there is a large dining room to the east and another to the west of it. Adjoining each of these dining rooms is a large living room and a reception room.

"It is thus seen that the building as a whole is dual and symmetrical, one side of the north and south axis being the counterpart of the other. The food preparation and storage rooms being the only ones that are not duplicated.

There are two house mothers' suites, and two guests' bedrooms on the first floor. There are also six other suites for members of the faculty. One hundred and sixty-two students are housed in 150 single and six double rooms. There are 25 single rooms for maids and five rooms for men employees, making a total of 199 persons accommodated in this five story building.

Construction at High Level

While many states report increases in building activity some show a falling-off, yet the volume of construction operations generally during August was unusually heavy, according to statistics just compiled by the Associated General Contractors of America.

All types of building are included in these statistics, which are based upon actual shipments of basic construction materials.

Last month's construction record brought the total volume for the first eight months of this year up to a figure 4 per cent in excess of the total registered for the corresponding period of 1926. Leading builders consider this to be especially significant in view of the fact that the total volume for the 12 months of last year was the greatest ever recorded for a similar period.

A huge volume of contracts already awarded for future construction work bolsters forecasts that a new mark will be set by 1927. The volume of awards made during the first seven months of this year ex-

ESSEX COUNTY FAIR IS OPENED

Children's Day Brings Big
Attendance of Youth and
Special Entertainment

TOPSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 14 (Special)—The 106th annual fair of the Essex County Agricultural Society opened here today with an unusually large first day attendance. Today had been set aside as merchants' and children's day and children of the county were admitted to the grounds free as guests of the society. There was a special program for their entertainment. Hundreds of them will participate in a community sing of patriotic songs during the fireworks display tonight.

Today is also a special day for the Boy and Girl Scouts who as guests of the society provided an interesting program this afternoon.

In addition to the usual agricultural, flower and fruit shows, the fair is featuring a horse show in which many of society's mounts are competing for prizes; an industrial exhibit; an exhibition of farm machinery; an unusual exhibition by the school children of Essex County and a firemen's muster on Saturday, the closing day of the show.

An interesting feature of this year's show is an Indian village in which the Passamaquoddy Indians from Pleasant Point, Me., are demonstrating Indian life. Twice daily the gorgeously dressed braves, the squaws and even the papooses perform their native dances on a stage erected on the grounds.

Another feature is a stock judging contest, in which several silver cups and medals are to be awarded through the county agricultural extension service. The first prize is given by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, division of fairs; the second by the Eastern States Farmers' Association and the third by the Essex County Cow Test Association.

The Essex County Agricultural School of Middleton has several exhibits in the fair, including an exhibit in the Orange Building and others of the home-making and extension departments in a special booth; a poultry exhibit in the poultry department and a booth with informational charts and exhibits.

Contract has been awarded to the F. J. Van Etten Company of Boston, to build a sales and service building on Jersey and Boylston Streets, for the Studebaker Sales Company, of concrete construction, two stories and basement.

Mary J. McCarthy has sold the estate at 127 Newbury Street, near the corner of Dartmouth Street, to Ray C. Johnson of Boston for investment. The property consists of a four-story and basement building assessed on \$7400, and 2638 square feet of land valued at \$37,600, making the total assessment of \$45,000. This sale was negotiated through C. W. Whittier & Bro.

Paisley S. Crowe has sold his seven-room house, barn and about three acres of land on Pine Street, Holbrook, to Heinrich Schluter of Boston, who will occupy for a home. Sale was made through the office of the Charles G. Clapp Company.

The J. J. Newberry Company has taken a lease of the store and basement in the building 180 to 194 Massachusetts Avenue from James E. Rothwell, et al., through the W. H. Ballard Company.

RAYMOND-WHITCOMB AGENTS TOUR ENDED

The land-sail of the convention party of Raymond-Whitcomb agents who cruised in luxuriously appointed train-coaches through Quebec and the White Mountains came to an end last night when the "cruiser" returned to its moorings at the North Station in Boston.

The trip started last Sunday, and the travelers went directly to Quebec, Carroll Hutchins, who has served the company longer than any other employee, was in charge. Among those on the train coming into Boston were E. J. Whitcomb, Gilbert E. Fuller, managing director; Kenneth Mygatt, H. A. Highman, A. J. Plunkett, George E. Fuller, Lauriston Ward and George W. Seaton, manager of foreign individual service.

PLEA FOR PUBLIC CO-OPERATION MADE

Maine Telephone Association
Holds Meeting

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 14 (AP)—A plea for public comprehension and co-operation was made by William J. Thompson of South China in an address at the opening session yesterday of the Telephone Association of Maine, whose members represent 125 independent telephone companies in the State.

Mr. Thompson, who is president of the association, said that if the public could be better informed of what the companies are doing to improve telephone service, the companies would be better appreciated and more patience would be shown in dealing with them when unavoidable delays in service occur.

New evolutions in the telephone business, such as television, telephoto, recent radio developments and expansions, artificial voices and the like, were described by S. F. Grace, general commercial engineer of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., of New York.

Directors elected were W. J. Thompson, South China; C. Van De Kerckhoven, Bethel; A. S. Winslow, Standish; H. E. Foster, Winthrop; H. P. Hilton, South Poland; G. J. Chandler, Norridgewock; P. W. Storey, Boston; C. A. Moulton, Portland; and C. M. Whitney, Unity.

L. S. Black of Houlton was appointed chairman of the committee on resolutions. M. F. Abbott of Rumford chairman of the nominating committee.

SHAKER SCHOOLGIRL WINS SPELLING BEE

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 14 (Special)—Anita Potter, 10 years old, one of the four pupils in the Shaker School taught by Sister Elizabeth Belden, won the spelling bee of the annual Hancock Fair on Joseph Turner's farm in this little hill community yesterday afternoon. She spelled successfully up through a long variety of words, stumbling at last, after her competitors had been outdistanced, upon "larynx."

There were no fakers nor side-shows to enliven this fair, which is strictly a community observance and one of the few old-fashioned New England fairs still conducted yearly. Any prizes were awarded for excellence in the wide variety of exhibits and the long sports program that was conducted. The Rev. Maurice B. Church, pastor of the First Church, Pittsfield, spoke on "Community Spirit." James C. Morton led in community singing.

LIST OF MOTOR CAMPS PROVES "BEST SERVICE"

Demand for the recent compilation of "Tourist Camping Grounds in New England," prepared by the Essex County Agricultural Society, has been so great, that a second edition has been prepared, despite the lateness of the season for automobile camping, according to J. Paul Foster, manager of the bureau.

The list does not give all the camping grounds in New England, but it does give those that have been listed and checked up by the local commercial organization in each community. The list divides the camps into states and then lists them under the name of the community alphabetically. It shows location, accommodations, charge if any, capacity as to number of cars, and similar data. They are distributed free by the chamber.

INSURANCE RATE HEARING

Appointment of a special committee of the controllers group of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to look into the question of the recent increase in fire insurance rates in so far as they affect the downtown business district, is announced. The committee plans to ask the Board of Fire Underwriters for a hearing, at which they seek an explanation of the basis on which the companies have increased rates.

TOURIST BOOTH AIDS THOUSANDS

Route Information Sought
Most—Some Ask Points
of Interest

Information has been disseminated in steadily increasing volume at the Tourist Information Booth of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, on the Commonwealth Avenue mall at Charlesgate West.

Facts about New England have been sought by persons coming from every state except Mississippi and Nevada. Every province of Canada and every country in North America, as well as more than a dozen foreign countries, have also been represented. During July and August more than 12,000 tourists were accommodated and more than 20,000 have been served this year.

Route information and maps have been most generally sought. More than 5500 inquiries were of that type. Points of interest, hotel information, general city information, bus data, camp, garage and theater information, railroad and steamship direction, finally rooms and stores, were also discussed.

The chamber reminds the public that it is ready to assist in mapping out trips through New England.

NEW BOOK LISTS AVAILABLE COURSES

Educational Opportunities Are
Many, It Reveals

For the fifth consecutive year the Prospect Union Association of Cambridge has issued a revised edition of "Educational Opportunities of Greater Boston" as a means of directing working men and women who wish to continue their studies to such schools or courses as will most interest them. The booklet lists about 2400 day and evening courses. They have been carefully selected, only those giving evidence of good teaching and general reliability being listed.

In addition to this information and accrediting service Prospect Union offers vocational counseling and educational guidance to men and women. The work is a public service, the exchange being supported by endowment.

In presenting the booklet Prof. James Ford of Harvard University, president of the association, says: "There are several hundred schools and colleges of high quality, rich in opportunity, that are accessible to working men and women of Greater Boston during their leisure hours. The courses offered cover practically all fields of interest."

Those courses listed are open to those who have had less than high school education. For those who have graduated from high school the exchange can supply further information.

Charles A. Gates is educational director of the exchange in charge of the work. The booklet may be examined at public libraries at the exchange, 760 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge.

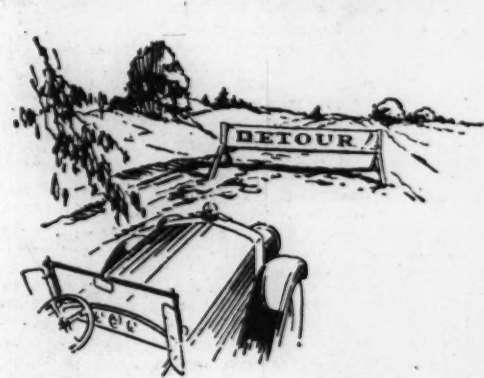
CHURCH TO OBSERVE 175TH ANNIVERSARY

EAST WINDSOR, Conn., Sept. 14 (Special)—The First Congregational Church of East Windsor will celebrate its 175th anniversary Saturday and Sunday. Three former pastors will take part in the exercises, and the long history of the old organization will be recalled in several addresses.

The church building itself is nearly 125 years old, occupying a commanding position on the village green in Scitonic on the same site where the first settlers built their "meeting house" a quarter-century before the Revolutionary War. The Rev. William W. Evans, the twelfth pastor to serve the congregation, will be installed during the celebration.

NORWALK TIRES

MADE IN NEW ENGLAND



Extra Rubber Means Extra Mileage

RUBBER, not fabric, is the expensive part of a tire. Since good rubber has been high priced there has been a tendency to use less of it and to use cheaper grades and "reclaim."

Norwalk Tires, as always, are made of nothing but the finest of NEW rubber. There is an EXTRA quantity between plies which eliminates internal friction and assures you of EXTRA mileage.



H. S. MACOMBER & CO., Inc.

Established 1885

140-148 Brookline Avenue, BOSTON, MASS.

NEW AIRPORTS SWELL NATION'S TOTAL TO 207

MacCracken Warns Against Riding With Pilots Who Lack Licenses

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—The opening within the past few days of 207 approved municipal airports brings the total of such stations, according to Department of Commerce figures, up to 207. There are now being operated in the United States 860 airports and intermediate landing fields of permanent character.

The new municipal fields just opened are: Gregg, Calif.; Fort Morgan, Colo.; South Norwalk, Conn.; Pinellas Park, Fla.; Gainesville, Ga.; St. Clair, Mich.; Austin, Minn.; McComb, Miss.; Bridgeport, O.; Kent, O.; Van Wert, O.; Canastota, N. Y.; Orangeburg, S. C.; Brownsville, Tex.; Houston, Tex.; Rutland, Vt.; Manassas, Va.; Beloit, Wis.; Reedsburg, Wis.

Must Carry Permits
A suggestion to those using airplanes for travel and amusement before going aloft was made by William P. MacCracken Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, as a measure to insure safety.

Mr. MacCracken declared that all licensed pilots must carry their permits with them at all times and that the department's airplane license must be hung in the cockpit of the machine.

"Under the law," said Mr. MacCracken, "all pilots and aircraft engaged in interstate commerce must be examined and licensed. However, the operator flying wholly within a state is not amenable to such federal regulation other than the mere registration or identification of his plane. He may be employing craft entirely unfit for the carrying of passengers or other work and he may employ pilots who could not pass federal tests. Anyone not engaged in interstate commerce may buy an unfit plane and offer it for hire with any pilot merely upon having an identification number."

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON
Kum-Up-Tu Lunch 11:30 to 2
Dinner 5:30 to 7
248 Mass. Ave. (Upstairs), Boston

Santung Restaurant
241 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Special Supper 75c up
Telephone Kenmore 7596

PINK'S SEA GRILL
Located Opposite Copley-Plaza Hotel
on Dartmouth Street

Try our Special Shore Dinner, \$1.00. We serve steaks, chops and chicken cooked in all styles. Lobsters our specialty.

Café MINERVA
at 216 Huntington Ave., Boston
(Opp. Christian Science Church)
Reputed Cuisine Exceptional Service
Also CAFETERIA
"The best of its kind"
HOTEL MINERVA MGT.
H. C. DEMETER

EATING AT
Café de Paris
is like eating at home
Home COOKING SERVICE
ATMOSPHERE
Luncheon 50c and 60c
Dinner 50c
Sunday Chicken Dinner 75c
12 Haviland Street Boston

Another Café de Paris
Under Same Management
Has Been Opened at 6 Garrison St.
Boston

NEW YORK CITY
Three Attractive Tea Rooms
The Vanity Fair, 3 E. 38 St.
The Vanity Fair, 4 W. 40 St.
The Colony, 379 5th Ave.
We close daily at 4 P. M. until October.
CLOSED SUNDAYS

CHICAGO
BOULEVARD CAFE
3947 Drexel Boulevard
Well known for Home Cooking

THE STEWART CAFETERIA
Delicious Home Cooked Food
6:30 A. M. to 8 P. M.
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DINNER—3 to 4—46c
Special: Noon Luncheon—12 to 2—40c
Sunday Dinners—12 to 2—50c

Karola
a Tea Room
for Discriminating People
520 North Michigan Avenue
Just North of the Bridge
CHICAGO

LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
To Our Readers
Restaurant managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed good service at a restaurant advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

CONSTITUTION DAY ARRANGED

Observance of Sept. 17 Is
Proclaimed by Governors
of 12 States

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Preparations are under way in 12 states for the observance of Constitution Day, on Sept. 17, according to an announcement made here by the National Security League, which is sponsoring the movement for a wider and more thorough knowledge of the Constitution of the United States and the American form of government.

The observance has been officially proclaimed by the 12 governors, and the mayors of 35 cities have pledged themselves to participate in a program of patriotic meetings.

Following are the states in which the observance will be held: Arkansas, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah and Mississippi. Ministers have been asked to preach special sermons on September 17 dealing with government and school teachers will arrange suitable programs. In New York Maj. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, U. S. A. retired, president of the league, will deliver an address and a meeting will be held on the steps of the state treasury building under the auspices of the New York Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution.

"An understanding of the fundamental principles of the Constitution of the United States," said General Bullard, "will prove the only antidote for radical propaganda. We cannot preserve the blessings which our system of government provides without knowing why the Constitution is, and we, in the National Society League, will continue our work of encouraging not only such understanding but teaching of the Constitution in all the schools."

AMUSEMENTS
BOSTON
SHUBERT—Eves. at 8:10
A New Modern Opera
"MY PRINCESS"
(Formerly "MY GOLDEN GIRL")
With ROSE HAMPTON
Robert Woolsey—Leonard Cooley
Company of 150—Orchestra of 40

MAJESTIC Eves. at 8:00
Eves. at 8:10
Messrs. Shubert
In Association with Lawrence Weber,
Present the Musical Hit
MY GOLDEN WEST
Music by Romberg
Based on Augustus Thomas' Play
"ARIZONA"
Cast and Ensemble of 150

COLONIAL POP. MAT. TODAY
LAST 2 WEEKS
GEORGE M. COHAN'S Comedians
in His New Words and Music Play
"The MERRY MALONES"

CHICAGO
CORT Eves. at 8:00 (Ex. Sat. 8:30)
Mat. Wed. 4:20; Sat. 2:30
Seats at Box Office, Cent. 0010
"TOMMY" THE HIT
WHAT THE CRITICS SAID:
"Tommy" is the greatest entertainment this town has seen since the best Hoyt farces captured us hands down.—*Amey*
"Tommy" is a good deal in a naughty theatrical world and will undoubtedly turn until Mr. Hermann's stately untold playhouse is turned into a hotel.
"Tommy" comedy classes as a top-notch American.
"Tommy" was given the right hand of fellowship.—*Fribble*

NEW YORK CITY
EMPIRE Thea. 11:45 & 8:30 Eves. 8:20
Mat. Wed. 4:20; Sat. 2:30
"Pickwick"
with JOHN CUMBERLAND and London Cast.

MOTION PICTURES
GAIETY Thea. N. Y. Broadway 48 St.
Twice Daily, 2:30-8:30
GEORGE B. DE MILLE'S
"King of Kings"
Adapted by Jessie Macpherson
NEW ENGLAND CO.
Providence, R. I. Opera House
Twice daily two weeks ending September 27.

NEW YORK—Motion Pictures
ROXY WILLIAM FOX presents
50th St., 7th Av.
First performance
begins at
10:30 a. m.
JANET GAYNOR and
CHARLES PARRELL
Now at
Popular Prices
Ben Hur
Doors open 12:30

Capitol
Doors open 12:30

Capitol
Doors open 12:30

Capitol
Doors open 12:30

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Doors open 12:30

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Doors open 12:30

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Doors open 12:30

Capitol
Doors open 12:30

G. A. R. PARADE FEATURES DAY AT CONVENTION

Contest for Commander-in- Chief Looms—Captors of Jeff Davis Meet

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 14 (Special)—Veterans of the Civil War welcomed Michigan by Gov. Fred W. Green, who addressed the Grand Army of the Republic in its sixty-first annual encampment here.

The annual parade, the feature event of the convention, was the highlight of today's program. Commander-in-Chief Frank A. Walsh of Milwaukee ordered the departments to form in the order of their seniority, with Illinois in the lead, followed by Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and other states, with the Michigan division last as a matter of courtesy.

As the convention gathers momentum several likely candidates for commander-in-chief are mentioned, with Maj. Gen. John T. Cowie of Washington, D. C., heading the list of eastern candidates and John T. Reese of Broken Bow, Neb., as the strongest candidate from the West. Others mentioned include Silas H. Towler of Minneapolis, Patrick Coney of Topeka, Kan.; Francis J. Hole of Jersey City and Samuel P. Towne of Philadelphia.

**FARMERS FOUND
TO VARY WIDELY**

(Continued from Page 1)

Improved more generally because of the fact that there was less dealing or speculation, in land there than elsewhere during the period of inflation a few years ago.

This lawyer-farmer is opposed to the McNary-Haugen bill because he sees in it an attempt, as he puts it, to correct overproduction by a subsidy. It is his opinion that it would tend to stimulate production, and in the end intensify the very condition it proposes to correct. He believes that the farming industry as a whole needs assistance in assuring a profit on the produce offered for sale, but that this must be provided for in some bill other than the one proposed.

Personally, he is persuaded, inasmuch as the farmers have weathered adversity for six years and are now gradually getting back to more nearly normal conditions, that they must maintain reasonable prosperity without the aid of federal legislation. He believes, also, that the present greatest need in Iowa is organized co-operative marketing. It is his opinion that this can hardly be accomplished under the direction of the farm bureaus as at present organized.

An interesting observation
The impression is gained from a study of conditions in Iowa and eastern Kansas and Nebraska that those farmers who feed their grain and fodder crops to cattle and hogs, and eliminate so far as they are concerned, the problem of surplus, are the most forehanded and prosperous. Whether or not too much emphasis has been placed upon the item of surplus grain production it is difficult for anyone, even after a somewhat careful study of the subject, to decide.

But it is certain that as a cause of considerable irritation and agitation it will not be removed, under present economic conditions, until some form of legislation designed to deal with it has been written into the federal statute books. In this connection it is interesting to note that many of the champions of the equalization fee proposed by the McNary-Haugen measure, vetoed by President Coolidge, are less certain than they were a year ago that the remedy proposed is a sound one.

Not a few of these refuse to go further now than to say that the plan should have been tried, even if it was found necessary to abandon it after one or two years.

Perhaps it is a fact, as has been indicated, that this agreement to adopt admittedly experimental legislation would have satisfied the farm bloc and farm bureau politicians and organizers who are still determined to offer the bill at the coming session of Congress. These persistent campaigners have not yet been able to fulfill the contract they made some years ago with the voters of several states. In combination with the legislators and lobbyists who have somewhat similar unfinished contracts on their hands they propose, during the next few months, to force their measures through Congress, even in the face of adverse Executive action.

Then, if they succeed, it will be possible for them to point with what pride they may to a fact accomplished. If the desired prosperity is not realized by their constituents and members as a result, responsibility will be that of the lawmakers, provided it can be made to appear that the mandate was plain and unequivocal.

Get Clearer Understanding
But at this point the interesting query arises as to the genuineness of this mandate. It is not clear, by any means, that a majority of the farmers concerned are unalterably committed to the theories of McNary-Haugenism to the exclusion of any other sound economic theory. Since the veto message was sent to Congress by President Coolidge, thousands of men and women in the middle West have gained a clearer understanding of the plan to which it has been assumed they were pledged. They have discovered, it seems, that the very end desired, the lowering or elimination of exportable surpluses, will not be accomplished

by that particular method or economic theory.

Hardly an individual with whom this matter was discussed failed to express the opinion that the real remedy to be applied is co-operation in production and marketing. And not one of these, it may be observed in passing, was able to explain just how the equalization fee proposed by the McNary-Haugen bill would encourage a community of interest among all the people of the states most vitally concerned.

Interesting History
The agitation which has marshaled strong support to the McNary-Haugen bill began, or took definite shape, with the formation of the farm bloc in Congress in the year 1921. This organization, defensive and offensive in character, is made up of senators and representatives from the agricultural districts and southern Democrats, the purpose being to compel the adoption of legislation which was opposed by the chief administrative leaders, and legislators from the sections east of the Mississippi River.

A part, at least, of this program was carried out, and for a time along in 1922, the farm delegates and their working partners believed that they had done about all that could be done, and that the gap between the purchasing power of the industrial dollar and the farm dollar would soon be closed. But the decline in non-agricultural commodity prices failed to materialize. There was a sharp decline along this line, it is true, as early as 1920, but the further the farm dollar declined, the more speedily it had been expected. So it came about that in 1923 the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar was not at all satisfactory.

It was then that farm leaders reached the conclusion that further legislation would be necessary. Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, who had become leader of the farm bloc in the upper house of Congress, defined the issue thus:

"If industry and labor will not bring their price level down nearer the world level, we will have to bring the farmer's price level up nearer that of industry and labor."

It was then that the farm bloc in the United States will seriously object to such a readjustment as that proposed. The only difficulty, those far, has been the inability of those to whom the establishment of a means has been left to discover ways and means that are sound and effective working plan.

Problem of Surpluses
None save the most radical of the champions of the farm relief program demand that the leveling process should begin by reducing the purchase of surplus commodities by a dollar. By doing this, it is realized, there would automatically be cut off those domestic markets which now absorb 100 per cent of many of the products of the farms, dairies, orchards and vineyards and 80 per cent of the wheat and corn now grown.

In discussing this problem of surpluses and markets, it has been observed that from 1920 to 1923 the annual surplus of farm products did not seriously injure the American farmer, because the several hundred million dollars of interest charges owed to Europe every year made it worth the farmer's while to insure the purchase of surplus commodities. But since the war no easy automatic relationship has been worked out. It was then that the farm bloc to buy food in liberal quantities from the United States. Economists are quoted as being of the opinion that this condition will not soon improve, because of the fact that the United States now has about all the gold bonds and mortgages it cares to take. It is shown, likewise, that the food products which Europe now buys from the United States are sold, necessarily, at reduced prices.

The next article will be devoted largely to a discussion of the plan proposed by the McNary-Haugen bill which proposes the policy of subsidizing the sales of surplus grains in European markets at lower prices than those fixed in the American markets, the effort being thereby to insure the prosperity of the American producer.

**MANITOBA EFFICIENT
WITH WORKMEN'S FUND**

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—Describing the work performed by the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board, Maj. C. K. Newcombe, chairman, declared that the board has been successful in securing the most liberal scale of workmen's compensation in the world. In Manitoba 94 cents of every dollar collected is applied for compensation, the administrative cost being only 6 cents. In Great Britain only 77 1/2 per cent is applied as compensation, and in the United States 44 per cent. The Manitoba board has jurisdiction over about 50,000 workmen. Compensation payments amount to about \$850,000 annually. There is a fund of over \$1,000,000 to meet pension liabilities.

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Our Motto—Purity and Cleanliness
Our Pastries Are Delicious and Tempting—Birthdays and Wedding Cakes
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EAST ORANGE, N. J.

WORLD CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE PLANNED IN 1930

International Institute Enlists Wide Support for Project

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON—For the first time in history a world agricultural census will be made available in 1930, it is expected, under the direction of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, according to Leon M. Estabrook, director of the project and chairman of the United States Crop Reporting Board.

As a result of the census it is expected that data will be made available covering the most important agricultural products in practically all of the countries of the world where facilities for the work exist.

Mr. Estabrook has devoted most of the past 14 months to travel in order to discuss with authorities in the several nations the project, its execution and results expected. He has visited every capital in Europe and North Africa, finding everywhere willingness of officials to co-operate with the institute's plan. The Orient is the next region to be covered in the interest of the census.

In several instances the census will be the first attempt at comprehensive crop and livestock estimates for countries ever made and will involve the establishment of practically new government organizations. In other countries existing machinery must be expanded somewhat and a certain amount of change in method appears necessary in order to have results conform to the standard census submitted to the institute under Mr. Estabrook's direction.

When any doubt regarding wholehearted participation in the plan has been expressed, the doubt has arisen with respect to the possibility of a lack of sufficient public funds rather than from a lack of interest in the project itself.

Information collected by the International Institute of Agriculture indicates that only 37 countries have taken an agricultural census during the last 25 years. These countries represent less than half the land area and about 30 per cent of the population of the world.

REALTORS' NEW HEAD- OUTLINES ACTIVITIES

LOS ANGELES (Staff Correspondence)—"That it was essential in saving brokers and property owners millions yearly through abolishment of document stamps has justified the National Association of Real Estate Boards," Henry G. Zander, president-elect of that organization, declared in a speech before the directors of the California Real Estate Association here recently.

"Aside from legislative work," he continued, "the National Association is educating the public and is to be successful realtors. It is assisting to form a standard system of conveyancing that will apply in any state. It is founding a sound basis of appraisals to enable brokers everywhere to know with accuracy the values of real estate in any part of the country."

COAST GUARD CUTTER HAS 2 KW TRANSMITTER

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special)—A complete radio installation has been included among the equipment of the Northland, an electric-drive ship soon to relieve the coast guard cutter Bear in Bering Sea ice patrol work.

Of outstanding importance is a 2000-watt transmitter. This set, although high in power, is made in a compact, light, and is a complete unit.

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part form to fit in the small radio room of the boat.

The transmitter provides for communication by means of pure continuous wave telegraph, and tone modulated telegraph. The tone modulation is "sine wave" in form, giving a clear musical tone easily heard through static interference. The tone is provided by a small motor-generator set with an output of only one-tenth of a watt.

BRITAIN TO CUT RHINE FORCES

About 300 Officers and Men to Be Withdrawn—Policy Is Upheld in Press

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Sept. 13—The reduction in the British Rhine land forces, as agreed between the allied powers shortly before the meeting of the League Assembly, will be effected by not replacing the battalion of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, the withdrawal of which was due in the normal course during the next season, it is officially announced today. The requisite total will be made up by the withdrawal of details from the Royal Signal Corps and other special corps, including a few military police, chaplains, nurses and about a dozen staff officers, the total numbering about 300.

The Times today comes out in strong support of Sir Austen Chamberlain's much-criticized speech at Geneva, in which he refused to extend British international commitments. "The Assembly had gone astray in a fog of illusions," the Times declares. "England actually was put in the dock," the paper continues. "We were to blame for the failure of the disarmament plans, because we had actually worked very hard to secure an agreement with America in a naval conference in which France from the first refused to take part. We were to blame because there is still friction between Germany and Poland, because we refused to pledge our army and navy in case a conflict should arise on the Vistula." Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech comes as a relief to our own countrymen after a very bewildering week.

The Manchester Guardian, on the other hand, while warmly supporting Sir Austen's League policy and his refusal to commit England to accept "similar responsibilities for every troubled frontier in every quarter of the globe, as under the Geneva Protocol, have been asked to accept them," blames the Government for having lagged with respect to disarmament, and adds, "on arbitration our record is even worse."

"France on the land and the United States at sea are no doubt equally culpable," with respect to disarmament, the Manchester Guardian says, "but we have no deliberately projected offers of arbitral treaties with, for example, such a country as Switzerland, with whom war is unthinkable as it is with America."

WHO'S WHO OF FLAT DWELLERS
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Sept. 13—A "Who's Who" of notable who are to co-operative apartment owners has been compiled by the National Association of Real Estate Boards. The list includes Charles E. Hughes, former Secretary of State; Col. E. M. House, Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company and one of the framers of the Dawes reparation payment plan; Dwight W. Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Charles R. Crane, former Minister to China; Amelia Galli-Curci, Irving T. Bush, president of the Bush Terminal Company, New York, and Frank D. Waterman of the fountain pen company. New York City furnishes the largest contingent. Chicago, Washington and San Francisco make contributions to the roster.

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REVALUATIONS CUT DOWN LEVY ON FARM LAND

Action of Indiana Board to Reduce Tax Bill Nearly \$4,000,000

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (Special Correspondence)—The outlook is brighter for Hoosier farmers as the result of a reduction of assessed valuations ordered by the board of state commissioners which will save \$3,500,000 to \$4,000,000 in the 1928 tax bill.

Following extensive hearings, which disclosed tax valuations in some instances exceeding the actual sale value, the board made cuts averaging 15 per cent. The order covers every county except Warrick, where a similar result is expected from a complete revaluation of real estate being made under special orders of the board. The regular revaluation is set for 1928.

"Farmers naturally are immensely pleased by a reduction of their tax burden," said William H. Settle, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation, which took a leading part in presenting figures at the hearings to show that there had been a falling off of farm prices since the last valuation in 1924. "We think there should have been a reduction of at least 20 per cent throughout the State. We asked for 25 per cent."

The reductions by counties range between the 25 per cent ordered for Owen County and the 5 per cent for Vermillion. The total saving will be \$1,487,360,755, which will be reduced by \$203,373,095.

Action of the tax board was authorized by the Lindsey-Shake-Johnson law passed by the 1927 Legislature, which was termed an equalization act, although it was in fact only a reducing act. The act did not permit increases.

To determine what cuts should be made the tax board compared existing valuations with values shown in actual sales. The spread ranged from 10 to as high as 37 per cent, the reductions in market value being most severe in the case of fertile and well located farms, which had responded most to the conditions which increased values after the World War.

\$202,443 DISPENSED FROM CHARITY FUND

Income Distributed to Proper Sources Shown by Report

During the year from July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1927, the committee on the Permanent Charity Fund distributed \$202,443.69, representing income from the total of various charitable and philanthropic organizations, according to the report of the secretary and treasurer, Charles M. Rogers.

The Permanent Charity Fund was established in 1915 by the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company to furnish a medium through which persons might give money in trust to charity. The principal of the fund is invested and managed by the company. The income is received and distributed in charity by the committee.

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tee of the Permanent Charity Fund Inc. This committee is composed of seven citizens of Massachusetts appointed as follows: One by the judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts; one by the first judge of probate of Suffolk County; one by the chief justice of the Municipal Court of

Honor Paid to Samuel Gompers in Naming School at Chicago

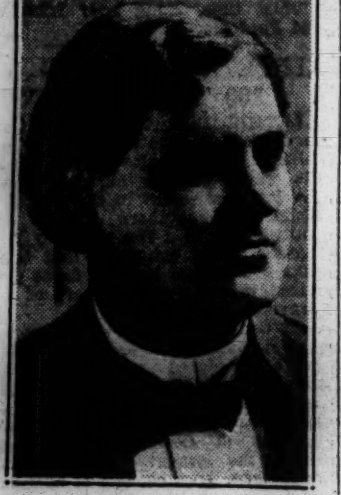
Dedication Speeches Voice High Tribute to His Advocacy of Public Education Suited to the Needs of Those Entering Industries

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—The first public school in the country to be named for Samuel Gompers and given a labor dedication stands as a monument to Mr. Gompers' firm belief in the public school system and also to the deep concern which organized labor has in education.

Starting to work when ten years old, the little English lad who later came to exercise a profound influence on millions of American workmen began his years of struggle at the age of many of the youngsters studying in the building now associated with his memory.

"Childhood's heritage is school and play, but this was denied Samuel Gompers," said Frank Morrison, one of his closest associates, when recently at the school. "In the slums of London, where he was born, he was forced to labor at an early age."

"So this school is a recognition



Underwood & Underwood
FRANK MORRISON
Describes Mr. Gompers' Educational Ideals for American Youth

of triumphs by this unusual man over every obstacle that poverty offered."

At the age of 31 Mr. Gompers figured as a leader in the formation of the national union labor organization at Pittsburgh in 1881, which adopted the name of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada. Five years later at Columbus, O., this body changed its name to the American Federation of Labor and elected Mr. Gompers its first president as such. Thereafter with but one exception he served every year until the close of 1924 as president of the American Federation of Labor, guiding its policies as it grew from a modest beginning to an organization which at one time after the war numbered more than 4,000,000 members.

In an industrial center
The building which bears his name is one of the newest of Chicago's schools. It is a standard elementary school costing \$500,000 and able to seat 316 children. It has 17 classrooms, nine special study rooms, assembly hall, library, art room, gymnasium, etc.—a strictly modern school.

It is built in an industrial district on the southwest side of Chicago. From its location there arose the request of the organized labor of the section to name it.

The idea originated with the local union of painters of the Calumet district, which brought in a resolution to the Calumet Joint Labor Council instructing its officers to appear before the Board of Education of the City of Chicago to ask that the school be named for Mr. Gompers.

Unanimous action on this petition was taken by the Board of Education. It is reported by John E. Byrnes, business manager of the board.

The interest of the American Federation of Labor in education and in this memorial was attested a short time ago in a program of addresses made at the school building. One of the speakers was Mr. Morrison, for 20 years secretary of the federation, himself a former Chicagoan. The other principal address of the day was made by George W. Perkins, for many years associated with Mr. Gompers.

On this occasion a bronze memorial tablet was presented to the school by the Calumet Joint Labor Council and the South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly. There were also addresses by officials of the Illinois State Federation of Labor and the Chicago Federation of Labor while the local alderman, a member of the Chicago school board, and a representative of the local chamber of commerce likewise spoke. It fell to Mr. Perkins to deal with Mr. Gompers' conviction of the importance of education. For the greater part of Mr. Gompers' leadership of the Amer-

ican Federation of Labor, Mr. Perkins was one of his most trusted advisers. Like his chief he had himself left school at an early age to go to work. The spectacle at the school that day was a curious one—the man who went to work at 12 studying education and the friend of it who left at 10 on the premises of a school where many boys are older than either when he entered the world of labor.

Gompers and Education
Mr. Perkins spoke feelingly of Mr. Gompers and education that day because, as he has said subsequently, he knew that "Mr. Gompers realized the importance and necessity of education to the people as a whole, and its necessity to democracy and our form of government. He knew there was no better way to support our Government than by the giving of a good sound education."

What Mr. Perkins carefully set forth at that time is regarded as voicing the interest in education of organized labor in general.

"Mr. Gompers thoroughly knew the need of education, especially for the masses," said Mr. Perkins. "He fully realized that:

True knowledge is mankind's greatest benefactor;
False teaching is civilization's greatest handicap.

"Education and the problem of civilization are one and inseparable. A substantial, true, and indissoluble civilization requires broadness of mind and depth of vision, which should conserve the interests of all regardless of class or classes, and that will develop a condition in life out of which the great masses may advance mentally, physically, morally, and spiritually, along scientific lines."

"It is becoming more and more the duty of the state to assist in the proper educational development of the masses. We are approaching a serious condition of affairs, both economic and political, that will require the combined judgment and united action of all of our people to avert a danger to our advancing civilization."

"During Samuel Gompers' long, active life, devoted to service, he never lost sight of or relinquished efforts to bring to active life a full realization of the foregoing fundamental truths. It is just and fitting that this great temple of learning should be named the Samuel Gompers School."

"Labor knows what it wants in the line of education. We should train our educators to develop in the minds and hearts of all of our people the highest degree of freedom, justice, and righteousness. Labor declares that more and more attention must be paid to the development of the spiritual training of the young and growing minds or civilization."



GEORGE W. PERKINS.
Associate of Samuel Gompers Spoke at Chicago School Ceremonies.

will fall short of doing what we expect and rightfully deserve.

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Commemorates Labor Leader's Aid to Cause of Education



Samuel Gompers School in Industrial District of Chicago Accommodates 316 Pupils. The Board of Education Voted Unanimously to Name It for Mr. Gompers on Petition of Labor Council.

the enrichment, the happiness and material welfare of all of our people.

"We take justifiable pride in the fact that the organized labor movement of America was one of the first organized forces to indorse and actively promote our public school system. Samuel Gompers was one of the ablest living exponents of the organization of labor and stood second to none in his advocacy of compulsory education."

"The first convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1881 declared:

"We are in favor of the passage of such legislative enactments as will indorse, by compulsion, the education of children; that if the state has the right to exact certain compliance with its demands then it is also the right of the state to educate its people to the proper understanding of such demands."

To illustrate by quotation Mr. Gompers' attitude toward education Mr. Perkins cited a number of passages from his writings and addresses, among them these:

"The wage earners are more

vitality interested in securing the right kind of instruction in public schools than any other group of citizens. The public schools are the only educational institutions available for their children and for them."

"Public schools are now assuming the duty of helping the individual to find himself and to be ready and able to do his work in the world."

"I believe that the welfare of labor depends to a very large extent upon the development of industrial education, and that the welfare of the employer and of the community is equally involved with that of the workingman."

"Education can inculcate the attitude of mind that regards a human being as sacred, created for the joy of living, for co-operation in production and for action in all affairs of life as well as for fortify each boy and girl with information to realize the ideal."

BRITISH TREASURY ISSUE
LONDON, Sept. 14.—Tender applications for British Treasury 4½ per cent bonds amounted to £30,070,000. An average price of 99 7/8, 3/4, was obtained.

If Teeth Lack Gleam Just Do This

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Legion Post Sends Negro to Convention

PORT HURON, Mich. (Special Correspondence)—Charles A. Hammond Post, American Legion, of this city has sent Archibald S. Wayne, a Negro member, as delegate to the convention about to assemble in Paris. Mr. Wayne was accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Hattie Wayne, on the trip abroad.

Citizens and Legion members accompanied Mrs. Wayne and her son to the train which carried them with other veterans, from state posts to Montreal.

BIG CANADIAN STORE SOLD WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—Announcement is made

here of the purchase of the Revillon Wholesale Company of Alberta by the J. H. Ashdown Hardware Company of Winnipeg, the pioneer hardware establishment of western Canada. The Revillon house was a subsidiary of Revillon Freres, well-known fur dealers, and operated wholesale plants at Edmonton, Calgary, Grande Prairie and Peace River, all in Alberta. The purchase of the Revillon hardware branch involved a sum in the neighborhood of \$250,000 it was stated.

Cleveland Trains To Run Into Big Store

CLEVELAND (Special Correspondence)—Motorists, trolley-riders and steam-train commuters will be left almost at the shop counters of one of the world's largest department stores and shopping centers being built here as the left wing of the new Union Station in Public Square, Charles L. Bradley, president of the Union Terminals Company, has announced.

Completion of the 10-story wing, which will match with Hotel Cleveland on the right, will afford 1,000,000 feet of space for a department store, garage and other retail stores, it was said.

The new store space will draw from three sources: the city, motorists, streetcar-riders and train-riders, all of whom can come into the building in their machines, busses, trains and street cars. A garage in connection with the building will enable shoppers to drive almost to the counters, avoiding traffic in Public Square and other downtown thoroughfares. The department store wing is expected to be completed before trains begin to run into the depot, which has been set for 1930.

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Designs for Hall of Peace Fail to Satisfy the Judges

Cost Restrictions of Proposed Palace Thought to Have Placed Too Serious a Handicap on Competitors—Several Prizes Awarded for Plans

GENEVA (Special Correspondence)—What should the new building of the Palace of Nations be? It should, as Ruskis would have said, express in stone the ideals and the aims of the society which it is to house. That is the ideal which the architects aimed at who were invited to take part in the recent competition for a building worthy of the League of Nations. They had a difficult task for the sum allocated by the League for the building, and the material requirements of the Secretariat, did not leave much room for the play of the artist's imagination. The ground chosen for the site, with its narrow frontage on the lake, is awkwardly shaped.

To build a central hall and all the rooms necessary for the staff of the League, and to provide a design which would satisfy aesthetic requirements, was an almost insoluble problem, for the building had not only to have a beautiful exterior, so that it might satisfy the artist's eye, but a spacious library and Council chamber, and a sufficient number of rooms to house a large personnel.

Designs Not Accepted
Faced with these demands, the architects sent in designs which, the judges of the award justly said, expressed an extraordinary wealth of ideas, but which overran the constant or failed to satisfy the physical requirements of the League, or were not sufficiently dignified or imposing as a monument to the Society of Nations.

Nevertheless the judges awarded nine first prizes of 12,000 francs (Swiss), and nine honorable mentions of 3800 francs, and nine of 2500 francs. The prize winners of the first class chose for the most part the classical style as their model, and produced some very beautiful designs. There was one of the byzantine style, which, though attractive, is not suited to the city of Geneva, the buildings of which recall the French architecture of the late eighteenth century. A Gothic building would for the same reason strike a discordant note, and very few designs for this type of architecture were sent in.

Some rather odd sketches for buildings, suggesting the influence of the cubist school, may be seen in the exhibition of the architect's drawings, and some of these received an honorable mention, which proves that the jury was not entirely opposed to new styles of architecture.

Funds Believed Insufficient

It remains to be seen what the Assembly of the League will do when the problem of the new Palace of the Nations again comes before it. Since the money voted for the purpose would appear to be insufficient, the members of the League will probably be asked to provide more than the \$500,000 already promised. It would be useless to set the architects to the same task again if the cause of their

failure to provide the right design is due to the fact that they could not square the demands of beauty and utility at such a price. Moreover it would be a pity if the League were to be unsuitably housed, and the future Palace of the Nations were to lack grace and dignity because the members of the League refused to find the necessary money, which, even if it comes to a few hundred thousand sterling more, is a trifling sum when divided among so many nations.

DETROIT SPEEDS TRAFFIC LINE

Cars Move in Platoon at Fast Rate—Laggards Not Permitted

DETROIT, Mich. (Special Correspondence)—Speeders and laggards alike are finding it necessary to adjust their motoring speed to conform with Detroit's new platoon traffic system which according to police and public safety officials is proving a boon to drivers who can travel a consistent 20 miles per hour through the city's thoroughfares.

The advantages of this new type of traffic control are so marked, according to A. T. Waterfall, Commissioner of Public Safety, that no further signal installations are required pending the general adoption of the platoon system. The increased possibilities of which are shown in the very nature of its operation.

Under this method of control as worked out in Detroit the time-lane is increased from 30 to 40 seconds, thus immediately increasing the capacity of the street 33-1/3 per cent. The average vehicular speed is that for which this type of signal is set, which in this city has been fixed at 20 miles per hour. The average running speed is between 18 and 22 miles per hour.

To maintain these conditions and to make possible movement of traffic in fleets it is necessary for vehicle operators to maintain the speed for which signals are set. Speed in excess or lower than the designated rate will cause unnecessary stops with blocking of part or all of the platoon.

In addition it is essential for operators pulling up at the curb to leave the traffic stream so as not to interfere with those proceeding straight through, while those leaving the curb are faced with the necessity of making such a move as leaders in a platoon and not while the platoon is passing. It is planned to bring about an inter-relationship of these new platoon signals thus producing controlled routes throughout the city.

FREE Demonstration 581 Boylston St., Copley Sq., Boston Thursday, Sept. 29th 8 P. M.

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Do You Say—
—between you and I; a raise in salary; a long ways off; a setting hen; let's you and I go somewhere; where; those kind of men; that coat; let's know; he can; a mutual friend; the bread raises; providing I go; one less thing; where; may be; we are having friends for dinner?

Can You Pronounce Foreign Words Like—
—Masseuse, cello, bourgeois, lingerie, decolette, faux pas, hors d'oeuvre, maraschino, Facetious, Boileviki, Reichstag, Les Miserables, Il Trovatore, Thais, Padarewski, Yaaya, Nissimova, Gall-Curel, Goethe?

Do You Know When To Use—
—its or sets, laying or lying, farther or further, direct or indirect, who or whom, I or me, lunch or luncheon; affect or effect, council or counsel, or course, practical or practicable, admittance or admission, shall or will?

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Please send for my inspection, your 15-lesson COURSE IN CORRECT ENGLISH. If I decide to keep the course, I will send you five dollars and receive the SELF-CORRECTING KEY. Otherwise, I will return the money within five days. Write plainly. Refund within one week if not satisfactory. Orders outside the U. S. cash with order.
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KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES

With the Libraries

Participating in Management Through General Staff Meetings

By GEORGE H. LOCKE
Chief Librarian, Public Library, Toronto, Canada

It was a wonderful "discovery" that was made by practical business men that the success of their business was greatly enhanced by having "get together" meetings where there was interchange of opinion and plans were made for greater progress. I am amused when I read about these in the business journals and then remember the faculty meetings in some colleges, of which I had the honor of being a member, and realize how all these advantages had been present in the meetings of those whose business acumen is so often despised by the practical business man.

Just because an institution is being run in the public interests, it must not be considered a mere philanthropy, with the implication that sometimes unfortunately attend to the fact that it really ought to be an example of good government, inasmuch as its daily work is open to the severest criticism and as it has to justify its yearly expenditure before a more or less unfeeling board of estimate or control. Being exposed to such exigencies, the management of a public institution such as a public library must prepare to meet these by doing its work so thoroughly, so effectively, and so pleasantly, that it wins the confidence of the public and therefore is less likely to be in difficulty; and if perchance it gets into difficulty, it has an army of satisfied customers and the electors, those on whom depends the government of the city and the appropriation for its public utilities.

Nothing of which I have knowledge gives confidence to those engaged in business as much as participation in the management of that business. I am not now making a plea for profit-sharing as such, although I believe in it, but I am making a plea for the newest and youngest employee of a public institution to be given an opportunity of knowing what and why the executives of the business are adopting a certain policy of action. Apart entirely from the human satisfaction that comes from feeling that one's individuality and interests are recognized, apart also from the fact that "out of the mouths of babes and sucklings" there may come wisdom, there is the confidence with which the young employee meets the public and talks of "our" business as if he owned it, were a partner in the concern. Indeed confidence of that kind is infectious and is caught not only by other employees but by the public being served. Above all things we need to have confidence in our work and in its possibilities.

Intelligent Interest Essential
A familiar way by which success in business was to be attained was indicated by the marvelous belief in charts. Just as soon as a business could be charted with diagrams that reminded one of the illustrations in college physics, success was assured. By a series of steps or suspended lines the chief executive and the office boy were joined together in the picture. But the sum of all these elements does not make for success. The most important part is the interest in the object of the business. The vital question, then, is how to provide for the development of that which makes the whole machinery effective.

The application of this to public library service as I see it is that there should be some time when all the members of a library staff can meet together, not merely for being lectured to or at, but that they might get acquainted with one another—that the branch librarians in a remote library might meet the cataloguers and classifiers and recognize that they are pleasant people notwithstanding their occupation, and the cataloguers and classifiers might recognize that the branch librarians have troubles of their own in the demands made upon them by an unthinking public who do not understand the system by which the machinery is made simple.

Developing Spirit of Corps
Nearly all our misunderstandings in life are due to ignorance. These disappear when individuals meet on a social basis, and not on a purely business basis. Writing notes to one another, or issuing orders, does not always tend toward a happy solution of difficulties, and hence I have found that the social evening on the third Wednesday of each month when all libraries are closed for that purpose has been instrumental in developing a social spirit de corps which has greatly aided the efficiency of our work. I am not unmindful of the importance of group meetings, but the sum total of all these group meetings is not quite the same as the general meeting, nor does this sum total quite take its place.

The general meeting prepares for the success of the groups, the discussion groups of the adult circulating librarians, the regular Wednesday morning group meeting of the

boys' and girls' division, the cataloguing and classification groups, the reference group and the business group. Each of these meetings by itself makes for greater efficiency in the group, but it does not accomplish that which is most important, the feeling of unity and the recognition of an ideal toward the accomplishment of which the group is but a contributor. As a library grows in size there is a tendency for the groups or divisions to grow apart from one another, and misunderstandings arise among groups as among individuals.

No one believes more in mechanical efficiency than I do. I want the machinery to move easily and without friction, but even noiseless machinery won't help me as a chief librarian to impress the public with the fact that this is a moving concern with human beings in it, devoted to a purpose which has an appeal to the public, something that satisfies some desire they have, for we must recognize that desire as well as need enters into the public satisfaction which is that on which a public library exists.

Our business is to attract the people, and all the rules that the most enlightened business organization employs should be adopted by us; indeed, we ought to show the way to business men and illustrate in our attitude as well as in our wares the way in which the management of a public utility can be made effective.

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Church: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., September 13.
Kokomo: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., September 13.
Yale: Memorial Opera House, 8:15 p. m., September 23.
Kansas—Hutchinson: Midland Theater, 8 p. m., September 13.
Kentucky—Paducah: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., September 20.
Malta—Bangor: City Hall, 8 p. m., September 22.
Massachusetts—Hingham: Loring Hall, Main Street, 8:30 p. m., September 13.
Ipswich: Congregational Parish House, South Green, 8 p. m., September 22.
New Bedford: Church Edifice, County and Mill Streets, 8 p. m., September 13.
North Adams: Drury High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., September 13.
Michigan—Grand Haven: Woman's Club, 8:15 p. m., September 22.
Iron Mountain: Colonial Theater, 8 p. m., September 13.
Minnesota—Alexandria: Howard Theater, 8 p. m., September 22.
St. Cloud: Unity Church, Fourth Avenue, South, and Second Street, 8 p. m., September 23.
Missouri—Kansas City (Fifth Church): First Church Edifice, Ninth Street and Forest Avenue, 8 p. m., September 23.
Kansas City (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Wornall Road and Sixty-sixth Terrace, 8 p. m., September 23.
St. Joseph (Joint Lecture): First Church Edifice, 8 p. m., September 13.
St. Louis (Third Church): Church Edifice, 3524 Russell Boulevard, 8 p. m. and 8 p. m., September 20.
Montana—Great Falls: Grand Opera House, 8 p. m., September 13.
Missoula: Liberty Theater, 8:15 p. m., September 20.
Nebraska—Crawford: Church Edifice, Second and Ash Streets, 8 p. m., September 23.
Norfolk: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., September 23.
New Hampshire—Clarendon: Universal Church, 8 p. m., September 13.
Portsmouth: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., September 22.
Rochester: Unitarian Church, 8 p. m., September 13.
New Jersey—Mountain Lakes: Masonic Temple, 8:30 p. m., September 13.
New York—Bay Shore: Soldiers and Sailors Memorial, 8:15 p. m., September 24.
Buffalo (Second Church): Elmwood Music Hall, Virginia Street, and Elmwood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., September 20.
Catskill: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., September 22.
Par Rockaway: Church Edifice, 8:20 p. m., September 22.
Hempstead: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., September 23.
Mamaroneck: Junior and Senior High School, 8:15 p. m., September 13.
Middletown: State Theater, 8 p. m., September 13.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., September 19.
Radioact Station: Niagara Falls, St. Paul's Community Hall, 721 Seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., September 19.
Rochester (Church and Society): Lyceum Theater, 12 p. m., September 17, and 8:30 p. m., September 17.
Woodstock: League Studio Hall, 8 p. m., September 20.
Oregon—La Grande: Colonial Theater, 8:30 p. m., September 13.
Portland (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, Imperial Avenue and Vasco Street, 8 p. m., September 23.
Vermont—Springfield: Town Hall, 8 p. m., September 20.
Washington—Spokane (First Church): Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., September 23.
West Virginia—Charleston: Thomas Jefferson Junior High School Building, Morris and Morris Streets, 8:15 p. m., September 23.
Wisconsin—Milwaukee (Churches of Christ, Scientist): Milwaukee Auditorium, 8 p. m., September 20.
Racine: Church Edifice, College Avenue and Ninth Street, 8 p. m., September 24.
Wyoming—Bain: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., September 20.

KINNEAR STORES COMPANY
NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Kinnear Stores Company has taken over the Sharron Company operating a chain of department stores in the middle West.

Helen's Beauty Shop
Room 100, 69th St., Theatre Building, UPPER DARB, PA.
All branches of HAIRDRESSING MANICURING
Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting
Expert Operators
Creams
Appointments phone Boulevard 111-J

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
and a Complete Line of Footwear for Boys and Girls

Walk-Over Boot Shop
EXPERT FOOT FITTERS
612 Edgmont Avenue, Chester, Pa.
Blvd. 1465 West 2278

Ajax Service Station
(Strong for Service)
GARRETT ROAD
2 Square Between 6th St. Theatre
UPPER DARB, PA.
Cars washed and greased the proper way, while you wait. Satisfaction that makes you a steady patron for all the needs of your car. Ask your neighbor. (Kindly mention this advertisement when you call.)

E. E. ELLWOOD Insurance
FIRE and AUTOMOBILE
Let me give you quotations on renewals.
118 Wellington Road, Phone
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Why the drudgery of home washing when you may have excellent family laundry service at reasonable prices.

Interboro Laundry
Phone Lans. 530 Lansdowne, Pa.
Repairing of Furniture Bell Phone 3247

D. SPRUANCE HALL
UPHOLSTERING
MADE-TO-ORDER WINDOW SHADES
RUGS, CARPETS and LINOLEUM
22nd and Upland Streets, Chester, Pa.

J. F. KAUFFMANN
Hardware and House Furnishing
—PRESERVING TIME—
Jars, Straining Bags, Kettles and all requisites.
PAINTS SPORTING GOODS GLASS
7051 Garrett Road Upper Darb, Pa.

Known for Quality Coal and Dependable Service.

LANSDOWNE ICE and COAL COMPANY
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LANSDOWNE, PA.
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THE LEVIATHAN of the United States Lines, has again broken the record for the number of passengers carried since the war, with her arrival at New York last week with a total of 2741 voyagers.

Of the total, 829 were in first class. Three days earlier the steamships President Harding and Republic, of the same line, reached New York with a total of 2174 passengers between them. The Leviathan went out again on Saturday with 1700 passengers en route to the American Legion convention at Paris.

These records of passengers carried are significant in view of the constant criticism directed at the Government's management of the American merchant fleet and the drive to sell the ships to private operators at any price in order to permit the Government to get out of the shipping business.

Increased travel on the ships of the United States Lines denotes the growing popularity of the line and refutes the intimations that passengers do not travel on "dry" ships.

New Ship Ordered
A contract for propelling and auxiliary machinery for installation in the new twin screw passenger and freight ship for the Inter Island Steamship Company, a subsidiary of the Matson Line, has been awarded to the Westinghouse Company. The new ship is to be built at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation's San Francisco plant and will be 110 feet in length, will have a displacement of 4070 tons and a maximum speed of 16 knots. Accommodations will be provided for 218 first class passengers and 95 steerage.

Rates Cut
Following the scale of rates quoted by the French Line on its new ship the de Gaulle, various other lines operating in the North Atlantic have reduced their rates between New York and Europe. While the cuts are primarily in the higher-priced accommodations on the larger ships, reductions have also been made on some of the smaller ships.

These rate cuts do not bring the charges below the minimum rates fixed by the conference, but merely reduce the tariffs for rooms above the minimum for each type of quarters, or on each deck, to a figure nearer to the minimum permissible to charge.

New York-Mediterranean
The American flag will be seen in the Mediterranean passenger field as a result of the entry of the Export Steamship Corporation into this trade. While the line, recently purchased from the Government, was intended to be a freight line exclusively, it has been decided to carry a few passengers on each of the ships, which will be one cabin vessels. The 19 ships of the line provide a sailing from New York every five days and stop at numerous ports in the Mediterranean.

Employment of Ships
Summaries of the "employment of American ships" of July 1, 1927, compiled by the United States Shipping Board, show 10 Government-owned ships in the "overseas foreign passenger trade." These ships obviously are the same as have been included in previous totals and include the five ships of the United States Lines and five of the American Merchant Line.

Thirty ships are reported in the "overseas foreign" as being privately owned. These apparently comprise the 17 Dollar Line "President" ships; the five Munson liners and four of the Grace liners to the east and west coasts of South America, respectively; three of the Oceanic Steamship Company from San Francisco to Australia and one of the Atlantic Transport Line between New York and Europe.

Significant in the summary is the fact that 170 ships are reported in the United States intercoastal trade. All of these, of course, are privately owned.

Foreign Trade Analyzed
The Shipping Board has likewise analyzed the foreign trade of the United States for the calendar year 1926. Of the total imports, amounting to 45,000,000 tons, 21,000,000 were handled in American bottoms, of which the Shipping Board vessels carried approximately one-seventh.

MISSISSIPPI DRY DESPITE FLOODS, SAYS GOVERNOR

Touches on Gov. Smith's
Candidacy and Mr. Hoover's
Popularity in South

LOS ANGELES (Special Correspondence)—Old-line Democrats in Mississippi feel friendly toward Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, because of the work he did for the south during the Mississippi River floods, and since there must be a Republican candidate for President, they favor him for the nomination, Dennis Murphree, Governor of Mississippi, told Los Angeles business men and civic leaders.

"As to the Democratic candidate we have no favorite in Mississippi at present," said Mr. Murphree, "but you can say that we will not accept Al Smith. We are pretty dry in Mississippi, in spite of the floods. Mr. Murphree headed a 'good-will' delegation of 270 residents of Mississippi who are touring 11 states to make them better acquainted with Mississippi. The states being visited are Louisiana, Texas, Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky. Similar tours were made in 1925 and 1926.

At a luncheon given by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce on the day of the party's arrival, William M. Whittington (D.), Representative from Mississippi thanked the people of California for their gifts of money for flood relief work and praised the prompt action of President Coolidge in sending Mr. Hoover to the flood region.

Mr. Murphree and his party typified the optimism which they said prevails in their state despite the floods. "Mississippi is coming back splendidly," he said. "We have 82 counties, of which number only four were completely inundated and nine partially flooded. Much of the flooded area, is already under cultivation again. We're doing fine."

"But," Governor Murphree added emphatically, "we certainly expect that the Government will take measures so that we shall never have a like situation in our State and the other Southern states."

BRITISH TRADE SHOWING GAIN

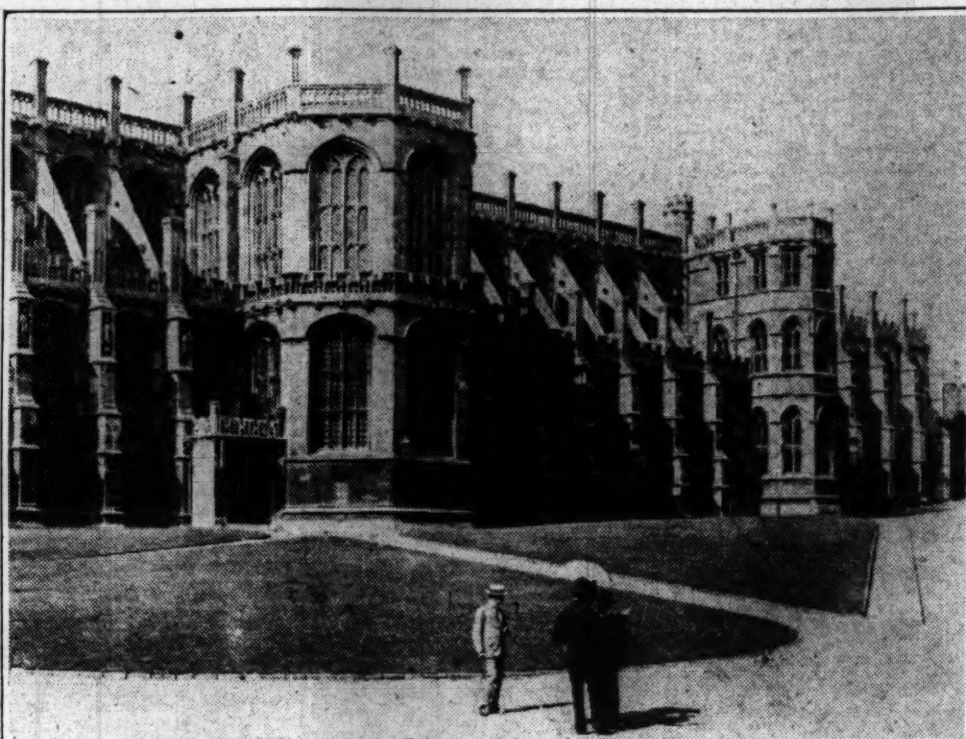
Increase in Freightage
Brings Fresh Orders to
Shipbuilders

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—There has been a decided turn for the better on the freight market recently, particularly for grain from the River Plate to Europe. This is reassuring because it was the collapse of the South American market nearly two months ago which was responsible for a drop in freight rates all round, resulting in a 75 per cent increase of tonnage laid up in this country.

It would appear, apart from this shipping, the market has been able to re-establish itself; and the absorption of the grain stocks, which undoubtedly accumulated over here as a result of the heavy shipments of the early spring and summer, gives rise to the expectation that shipping will once more expand, especially as the customary autumnal crops have to be transported, and this always gives employment to more ships in the latter half of the year.

Coincidentally with this recovery there come reports of more work for the shipyards, where a number of handy sized cargo boats have been ordered, particularly on the Clyde. Another interesting feature has been the placing by Dutch shipowners of orders for two cargo ships with William Gray & Co. of West Hartlepool, this being the first time for years that orders have come from Holland. Indeed, the business has of late gone in the other direction, both for cargo ships and oil tankers. One of the most spectacular changes, however, is in the large shipyard of Harland & Wolff at Belfast, where practically every one of the 14 building berths is occupied, compared with the situation existing six months ago when only one berth had a ship in it. The total tonnage building or on order there is 200,000 tons, which is believed to be a world's record at present.

ROPEWAY TO HELP
KENT COAL TRADE
Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Permission has been granted by the authorities for the construction of the aerial ropeway in Kent which it is hoped will result in making Dover an important port for the export of coal and will result in the profitable exploitation of the large supplies of excellent coal in



St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Mainly Built by Edward IV, and One of the Most Perfect Specimens of Late-Perpendicular Work, Ranking With King's Chapel, Cambridge, and Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster. Its Restoration Has Recently Been Completed.

Kent, transportation charges for which have been the main difficulty hitherto. The promoters of the ropeway expect to be able to deliver coal at Dover for a shilling a ton less than it would cost if transported by rail.

The success of the project would be a tremendously important thing for a large area in Kent which has not been very prosperous for some years. Every precaution has been taken in the way of town planning and a proper respect for the natural beauties of Kent in order that the landscape may not be marred by the mines as it has been in the north and midland counties.

MEMORIAL STUDENTS
RESEARCH IN ALBERTA
EDMONTON, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—Frederick Boland, graduate of Dublin University, Dr. Otto Kuhne, professor of Greifswald University, and Dr. Amiel Merkert, graduate of a German university, are at present in Alberta under the provisions of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial. A specially selected group of research students are brought to this continent under the terms set forth in the Rockefeller Memorial Fund, and these students, upon their arrival, are given every opportunity of studying the country with all prevailing customs and conditions.

City government is the subject which most interests Mr. Boland, the Irish member of the group. Dr. Kuhne is interested in forecasting business cycles, in all statistics, in price theories, mathematical methods and race problems. The second member from Germany, Dr. Merkert, is studying transportation on this continent and comparing different means of conveyance such as trains and buses.

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St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Restored

Glorious Old Building Again
Secure and Resplendent

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence
ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, Windsor, after having undergone a six-year process of repair, is again restored, its beauty and its historic character preserved, and now enjoyed by an appreciative public. It was expected that the repairs, which had become so urgent that the building was likely to begin tumbling into ruin, would take three

style has many defects due to the flatness of the roof and the thinness of the walls. Sir Christopher Wren long ago found that the chapel had no margin of safety, and advised, for one thing, the removal of "the King's Beasts," which used to adorn the parapet and were badly decayed, in order that they might be replaced by stone "pineapples," whose weight would make for greater security.

"The King's Beasts" came down, but when the present dean examined the chapel a few years ago he found that the danger was far greater than had been expected. To put the matter quite plainly, there had been a good deal of "jerry-building" at St.

George's. The springs which support the roof had been built against and not into the wall. The roof was not keyed together and the cracks in it were so many that it might have crashed to the floor at any moment. It had to be taken down section by section and the staves numbered and then rebuilt more securely, with the springs built into the wall and the various parts keyed together. The transepts were in a state of decay and the tracery of the windows was so rotten that it had to be pulled down entirely and replaced. "The King's Beasts," heraldic animals carved in stone, each bearing a shield, have now been put back—the whole 35 of them—on their original buttresses, where they give additional security to the roof and look far better than Wren's "pineapples" would have done had they ever been put up. Thus bit by bit the glorious old building has been overhauled and repaired.

One happy little touch has to be noted. The rate of pay for each workman at the building of the chapel was 2d. a day, as may be seen from the pay rolls, which are practically intact. A careful record of the pay of the workmen engaged on the restoration has been kept, and this will be carefully preserved by placing it among the chapel archives.

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African Native Movie Extras Develop Taste for Fancy Pay

Former Primitive Gratification in Posing Free Sent
Flying by American Offers, Englishman Finds

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—"African natives are refusing to allow themselves to be 'filmed' by movie camera men, until they have received a good fee," T. H. Baxter, secretary of the missionary film committee, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, on his arrival in London from Africa. Mr. Baxter and a skilled operator have traveled from the Cape to Kenya taking a film.

Went Shopping for Dance
"In Swaziland," Mr. Baxter said, "a chief wanted £150 if he called out his people for a war dance, saying that he had received this sum from some American cinema photographers recently. We went to a smaller chief and got an equally good picture for a payment of £10."

"In a central African market, I wanted to take some pictures, especially of some girls who were there. I thought they were a little frightened at the camera as something unusual, and suggested through an interpreter that a little gift of 3d. or 6d. might help to overcome their nervousness. The startling reply was that they refused, not through fear, but because Americans who had been there never gave them less than 5 shillings apiece, and they were not going to be taken for less! This sum would keep them in comfort for a month at least."

"Africans Born Actors"
Mr. Baxter said that the best roads he found in Africa were in Uganda, where the Africans are ardent motorists and cyclists. The African girls, clad either in native or in European dress, delight to ride on the pillars of the cycles and are not deterred by the frequent spills.

The Uganda Pigeon, which took place in and around Kampala in celebration of the jubilee of the arrival of the first Protestant missionaries, gave the movie men some excellent pictures. Many scenes of ancient African life were there depicted which otherwise would have been unobtainable. "The Africans are born actors," said Mr. Baxter, "and performed their parts magnificently with hardly any rehearsal."

"African life is being so rapidly affected by the influx of Western civilization that if we had delayed our trip for a year or two many of the primitive scenes we have been able to include in our six miles of films would have vanished forever."

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from savagery is safely managed. The difficulty in establishing a native state, for which a movement is now on foot, is that when the various tribes are brought together they are liable to fight, but there is a growing opinion that they can, by tactful negotiation and organization live side by side. There is already a small native state in Arnhem Land, and about six different tribes are living peacefully together.

It is rarely that disciplinary punishment has to be administered. Only on two occasions in seven years has Mr. Watson ordered penalties, and in those cases the men concerned have admitted the justice of them, and have never harbored a grievance. A missionary is sometimes the only white on an island with 500 blacks.

BRITISH LOAN FOR
PLAYING FIELDS
Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—A loan of £28,000 has been granted by the Ministry of Health to the Borough of Salford (Lancashire) so that it may purchase 87½ acres of land at Lower Terrel, to meet the urgent needs of a crowded industrial area without adequate recreational facilities for its 240,000 inhabitants.

The Salford Borough Council applied for a loan soon after the Duke of York launched the recent national appeal for "£1,000,000 and many acres," and its application was strongly supported by the East Lancashire branch of the National Playing Fields Association at an inquiry subsequently held by the ministry.

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RADIO AVIATION

Six-Tube Superheterodyne Development Story Is Told

Idea Used in 1923 Produces Set of Unusual Design — Intermediate Amplifier Manually Tuned

In presenting this new six-tube superheterodyne to the public, we feel that it is by far the most interesting development for the home set since the Brown-Draze set was first introduced in 1923. The set has the sensitivity and selectivity of the best of superheterodynes and it uses but six tubes, two of which are used in the audio-amplifier. This is the first of three articles. The next will be published tomorrow.

By VOLNEY D. HURD

In introducing the new superheterodyne to our readers it will probably be of interest to outline the steps which lead to the development of this receiver in the final form to be described in these three articles. To do this means turning the hands of the clock back four years to the fall of 1923 when the writer at that time was much interested in the superheterodyne idea. There has probably never been any circuit which so fascinated an experimenter due to the interesting action that takes place when tuning the set, as the incoming wave the effect is more the tuning of the incoming wave to the set, or to be more accurate to the amplifier.

The original super had many tubes, and tubes at that time were drawing one ampere each and were expensive. In an effort to study the frequency changing characteristic of this circuit an experimental layout using the circuit shown in Figure 1 was built.

Standard Parts Used

The input was a neutrodyne type of coil with an untuned primary. The oscillator was a similar coil tapped in the middle, using a choke coil in the plate circuit feeding back through a fixed condenser. No regular intermediate amplifier in the ordinary sense of the word was used, as the action of frequency changing could be observed with a single detector. One of the old familiar three-coil honeycomb inductance mountings was used for this portion of the circuit.

Pair sensitivity, excellent selectivity and stability characterized this job. However the results were not so impressive at the time, for selectivity was not a particular need in those days and the use of an extra tube as an oscillator was almost a crime against the state, at least the state of the finances of the average experimenter of that time. A little later a tickler was added to the first detector, which made a great difference, both in selectivity and sensitivity. This circuit is shown in Figure 2.

Many other things of more importance started to bloom about that time, particularly the newly arrived Brown-Draze, and this idea was shelved to a time. It seemed more essential that the tuned radio-frequency which was practically an unknown art at the time be developed before work on a more complicated set, such as a superheterodyne, should be carried on.

This circuit was next heard from in 1925. Tuned radio-frequency was standing comfortably on its own legs by that time and the superheterodyne was a much discussed circuit. Many superheterodynes were made which were only passably fair, and these brought forth the fib. "Eight tubes doing the work of three," a fib well justified in many instances.

We then decided that the idea of a superheterodyne cut down to five or six tubes wasn't so bad after all, and that it presented a new and original idea for further development. Many of the superheterodynes of that time were using but two intermediate stages, this being a characteristic of the best of them all, the Western Electric super. The standard arrangement was to use a second detector regenerative we would compensate for one of these stages which would only demand then a single intermediate stage.

Advantages of Simplicity. In addition to the reduction of first cost and operating expense, this idea was aimed at one of the greatest weaknesses of the then existing supers, the improper tuning of the intermediate amplifier. This was later supposed to be solved by so-called matched units—but more of that later.

Needless to say that since the more tuned circuits one used, the greater was the possibility of inaccurate tuning, the reduction of our amplifier to two circuits was a step in the right direction. At that time Maurice Oshorn was in the laboratory with the Comco people, who were considering entering the super field again. We suggested that they make a transformer with three windings which could then be used as shown in Fig. 3. The first one would be reversed to control oscillation and a variable resistance shunted across it would make a fine adjustment possible. Regeneration on the second detector could be achieved with the tickler wired in the opposite direction with the same type of control. Third winding units were not produced and the issue was again dropped.

Last fall, with the need for increased selectivity a paramount issue, we again turned to the six tube super idea, for it seemed to offer the best possibility of getting selectivity and sensitivity without excessive shielding and gang tuning, always a complicated bit of work for the home builder.

Elimination of Harmonics

One of the greatest faults of the ordinary superheterodyne has been the ability to bring a station in on several places on the oscillator dial. With the best supers there were usually at least two points where a station would come in and this was increased to several in the case of most sets.

Anyone who is at all familiar with the Brown-Draze transformer design realizes that by the reduction of capacity coupling achieved by using a slot-wound primary an

excellent transfer of energy is achieved, even at radiocast frequencies or wavelengths. This runs from 12 to 14 per stage. While theoretically a super stage of intermediate frequency should give a larger gain, in practice it hardly seems to show much, due no doubt to the many possible chances for change in circuit values due to wiring, difficulty in control of oscillation resulting in highly damped circuits, etc.

The next idea naturally was the consideration of a transformer of the E-D type, two-tuned intermediate stages. This had the added advantage of demanding an oscillator which would operate so far from the first detector frequency that no second point, let

alone harmonic readings, would occur. A circuit was outlined using this idea and this is shown in Fig. 4.

Another outstanding point in favor of using this transformer was the fact that no special intermediate

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SWEDISH AIR ACTIVITY GAINS

Increased Traffic Noted on Finnish and German Passenger Lines

STOCKHOLM (Special Correspondence) — Capt. Carl Florman, director of the Aerotransport, reports that air traffic has increased very markedly this season, both on the Finnish line and on the line to Germany. For the first time the three-motor, nine-passenger planes have been used on the Finland route and they have been well patronized. Thanks to this service a trip from Paris to Helsinki may be made in 36 hours.

With the exception of a couple of journeys, when the fog caused delay, the schedule time has been kept to the minute. But even this difficulty of traffic in fog will be eliminated in the near future owing to the installation of a radio station for direction finding such as is now in use on the line Amsterdam-London, by which Rotterdam and Brussels serve as radio bearing stations. Landing in the fog still remains, however, a problem.

Light freight traffic has also greatly increased this summer. Every day Malmö receives from Stockholm several hundred kilos of produce, and from Finland among other things a large number of "kratons," a small kind of lobster, is received. A decided increase of applications for places is recorded also at the Lindarögen field, near Stockholm.

The propaganda trip that the Aero-transport arranged this year over a large part of Sweden with "Junker F.13" was a great success. The plane has room for four passengers, a pilot and a mechanic. The trips began April 25 and went over southern Sweden where the one thousandth ascent was recently made. Not less than 4500 passengers have been taken on these trips. Captain Ahrenberg has been the pilot and a large number of photographs have been taken which give a good idea of the landing possibilities in Sweden.

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RADIO & AVIATION

Radio Program Notes

RADIO is beginning its bibliography. As a new phase of our national life, it had to start from scratch. Nothing had been written about it, at least as radio is today. But books are being written. Perhaps the most authoritative work on radio has just come from the pen of Judge Stephen B. Davis, who, as Assistant Secretary of Commerce under Herbert Hoover, had official charge of radio for the Government. Judge Davis, recently resigned to accept an important legal position, has contributed "The Law of Radio Communication."

In a most comprehensive treatment of the subject, Judge Davis presents the history and development of radio from a nontechnical side, present conditions in radio, the control of broadcast programs, conflicting rights in reception and transmission, jurisdiction and other phases of the subject.

Chicago has more aspiring young singers than any other city in America. If the aspiration is to participate in the Atwater Kent Auditions can be taken as an indication. Already 75 have signified their intention to participate in the Chicago local contest sponsored by the Atwater Kent Foundation. Similar contests will be held throughout the country in every locality, but to date Chicago leads in the number of singers, men and women under 25, who have expressed their intention to compete.

The Chicago Herald and Examiner through stations WBBH-WJJD, will present the entire Big Ten football schedule played at Northwestern University, DePaul's Stadium and two of the big games of the season, Chicago University. Also the outstanding football game of the season between Notre Dame and Southern California, Nov. 26, from Soldiers Field through WJJD. The schedule calls for the following games through the WBBH transmitter from the Northwestern University Stadium: Northwestern University vs. South Dakota, Oct. 1; Utah, Oct. 8; Illinois, Oct. 22; Missouri, Oct. 29; Indiana, Nov. 12; and Iowa, Nov. 19. Through WJJD from Stage Field, the University of Chicago against Purdue, Oct. 15, and Michigan, Nov. 5. Play by report of all these games will be given by Herald and Examiner staff experts direct from the sidelines of the playing field.

Count Felix von Luckner, Germany's ambassador without a portfolio, has recently delivered dozens of talks in the Pacific Southwest. But his radio talk over KJL in Los Angeles was one of the high spots in his round-the-world trip of friendship and good will. He was introduced by Leon A. Kutner of San Francisco. The Count delivered a thrilling narrative of his war experiences and the radio talk lasted exactly 55 minutes, a record for radio speeches. But the following week brought more fan mail to KJL as a result of the talk than any other speaker in the span of 5½ years of KJL's existence.

Several years ago, Earle C. Anthony, owner of KFI, Los Angeles, suggested to his program department that when possible music should be chosen for broadcasting.

that was primarily melodious. That this premise was correct is indicated by the popularity of those compositions, artists and organizations which are essentially melodic in their radio presentations.

Helen Arthur, who was one of the directors of the Neighborhood Playhouse, will come to the studio of WGBS, New York City, as "guest artist" of "Footlight and Lamplight," the dramatic and literary review which Oliver Saylor conducts for the Gimbel station. She is business manager of the company that brought "The Grand Street Follies" uptown to the Little Theater, and with several other members of the organization, has formed a producing group which intends to produce a play the latter part of this month. Miss Arthur will tell some of her interesting experiences at 7:45 p. m., Thursday, Sept. 15, through Gimbel Brothers' station, WGBS.

Probably few radio listeners who have heard the 10-minute talks by Frank Devitt on the national lawn tennis championships through WJZ, New York, realize the amount of preparation necessary before Mr. Devitt could face a microphone for one of his analyses of the high spots of the play. To make ready for his appearance, Mr. Devitt has visited every one of the matches played to date and has dictated a play-by-play description to a stenographer. Later, he has carefully gone over the typewritten copy, refreshing his memory of every match and selecting certain portions of the running description to read to his radio listeners. He has used not over 2 per cent of the copy he has dictated at the scene of action, but because of his thorough method of preparation, he has been able to give his radio audience short, concise résumés of the tennis matches, which have proved interesting alike to thorough devotees and to casual followers of the court game.

Mr. Devitt is a noted authority on tennis. He is a member of the executive committee of the Umpires Association and of the National Tournaments Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

A 10-minute résumé of the play in the Men's National Lawn Tennis Championships will be presented by him through WJZ, New York, at 7:50 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, Thursday night, Sept. 15.

Harry Reser has included a large number of tuneful fox trots in the program of the 20-piece Clef Club Quartet in the program "Way Back When." Other fox trots include "Yes, She Do," "I'm Coming, Virginia," and "Neapolitan Nights." A banjo solo by Harry Reser and a vibraphone solo by Harry Reser are other features of the program. This program will be broadcast by WEA, New York; WEEL, Boston; WJZ, Providence; WTAG, Worcester; WGR, Buffalo; WFI, Philadelphia; WRC, Washington; WCAE, Pittsburgh; WJL, Detroit; WGN, Chicago; WGY, Schenectady; WDAF, Kansas City.

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

7:00 p. m.—Events of the day; baseball scores; financial summary.
7:15 Moran and Rummel, popular songs.
7:30 Sunshine Troubadours, direction of Valley Flower; Charles S. O'Connor, guest speaker; Johnny Kelly, tenor.
8:30 The Honolulu Hawaiians.
8:35 Concordia Male Quartet; William H. Smith, first tenor; Walter B. Wright, second tenor; G. Ralph Young, baritone; Neil C. Scott, Miller, baritone; Irving N. Hayden, accompanist.

WBZ and WBA, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (800)
6:10 p. m.—Baseball; weather.
6:30 Walker Chamberlain, baritone; J. Arthur Colquhoun, accompanist.
6:50 "Newspaper Nights," by Willard DeLue.
7:00 Bert Lowe and his orchestra.
7:05 Mrs. Almazan Gosselin, soprano; Mrs. Celine Menard, accompanist.
7:15 Anna Arden Magazine, pianist.
7:45 Clara Lamoureux, soprano; Paul Boucher, violinist; Arthur Moll, pianist and accompanist.
8:15 WJZ, Nathaniel Shilkret's orchestra.
8:30 Sander Szmarny, cellist; Richard Howard, pianist and accompanist.
8:35 Rick Newcomb's Society orchestra.
11:10 Baseball; weather.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (830)
4 p. m.—Metropolitan Theater, incidental music.
4:30 News.
7:00 Theater Hour, with acts from the Bowdoin Square Theater; Wanda Hawley, motion picture actress, in person.
7:15 The Juvenile Smilers, piloted by "Eddie" Dunham.
6:30 Baseball scores.
6:35 "Dok" Eisenbourg and his Sinfonia.
6:55 Correct time.
6:55 Theatrical news by Nancy Howa.
7:00 Continuation of dance program.
7:25 Baseball; weather.
7:30 Animal Lover's Club; speaker, Dr. W. A. Young; John Carullo, tenor; Nellie May Klier, reader.
9:00 From Rhodes on the Pawtuxet, Rhode Island orchestra.

10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club; the Rev. William J. Rutledge, Baptist Church, East Boston; Mae Black Wells, contralto; "Household Hints," Jean Sargent.
11:00 WNAC Cooking School, conducted by Alice Bradley.
11:30 News.
12:35 p. m.—Time signals and weather.
1:30 Shepard Colonial luncheon concert.
1:55 Theatrical news by Nancy Howa.
2:25 Today's baseball game.
3:30 News.
3:35 "Ninety Acres of Color."
4:30 Shepard Colonial luncheon concert.
WEEI, Boston, Mass. (820)
4 p. m.—News.
4:10 "Klasya Boys."
4:35 T. S. Wood, tenor.

5:40 Positions wanted.
5:45 Stock market and business news.
6:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
6:05 News.
6:10 Highway bulletin.
6:15 Big Brother Club; musical comedy with high school news and songs.
6:20 Dorothy Baxter, violinist; Juliette Houle, accompanist.
6:45 Ed Nelson and his "uke."
6:50 Sager's half-hour of hospitality.
7:00 Chamber of Commerce organ recital by Frank Stevens.
9:00 WEA, correct time; Ipana Troubadours.
9:30 WEA, Silvertown Cord Orchestra and the Silver Masked Tenor.
10:30 "Crushing the Air."
10:35 Radio forecast and weather, E. B. Riddout.

Tomorrow
8 a. m.—WEAF, "The Roaring Lyons."
8:15 E. B. Riddout, meteorologist.
9:30 Caroline Cabot shopping service.
10:00 Mrs. Almazan Gosselin, soprano; Mrs. Celine Menard, accompanist.
10:05 Edith Styles With Furniture, Anne Bradford, "Cookery Hints," Melinda T. Friendly Maids.
11:58 Time signals and news.
12:40 p. m.—Boston Farmers' Produce Market report.
2:25 Lillian Shackford, pianist.
2:40 Mary French Aldrich, readings.
3:00 Frank Toomey and orchestra.
WBSO, Wellesley Hills, Mass. (780)
4 p. m.—Good Cheer service; address; singing; readings; poetry.
12:00 Midnight Ministry; above program with additions.
WCSH, Portland, Me. (830)
7 p. m.—Stocks; grain market; weather; announcements; news.

WNAE, Providence, R. I. (880)
7:45 p. m.—The Daffy Dills.
8:30 Classical concert orchestra.
WMAF, South Dartmouth, Mass. (700)
6:15 to 12 p. m.—From WOR.

WJAB, Providence, R. I. (880)
7:45 p. m.—The Daffy Dills.
8:30 Classical concert orchestra.
WMAF, South Dartmouth, Mass. (700)
6:15 to 12 p. m.—From WOR.

READERS TELL OF FIRST TESTS

Tone Quality and Selectivity Noted With First Models

Enthusiastic praise is the keynote of many letters that have come to the radio editor from experimenters who have built receivers based on the sketchy details of the Hanscom oscillator circuit outlined in our issue of July 20. Despite the fact that only the essential leads were shown the reader group as a whole showed that it had absorbed much radio knowledge in the past few years and went at this new affair in an intelligent manner.

One of the outstanding qualities reported is tone quality. This is interesting in view of the fact that two circuits, both carried well toward the point of regeneration, should not particularly enhance tone quality.

R. B. Eaton of Toronto, after requesting a report from him on the new six-tube set proves interesting. Mr. Eaton is a conservative and experienced experimenter so that his enthusiasm must be considered well-earned. This letter follows:

"Words fail me in any attempt to express my delight with the new circuit now that I have added the stage of neutralized r. f. you suggested. I used the Hazeltine method instead of Rice's but found no difficulty in balancing, with a 20-turn slot-wound primary.

"Since adding this stage I have had only one night to test it and the static was rather heavy. However, I found the tuning very much less critical than before although the selectivity has been increased tremendously. I tuned the added stage with an XL variometer, model G5.

"The ease with which I could tune out locals and bring in outside stations was amazing. There is one local that has been more difficult than others to eliminate about a mile from me. It operates on a frequency of 840 kilocycle, and I think, 500 watts. Last night I brought in WJMA, another 500-watt station in New York, on 810 kilocycle and found a blank space on the dials between the two settings. This to

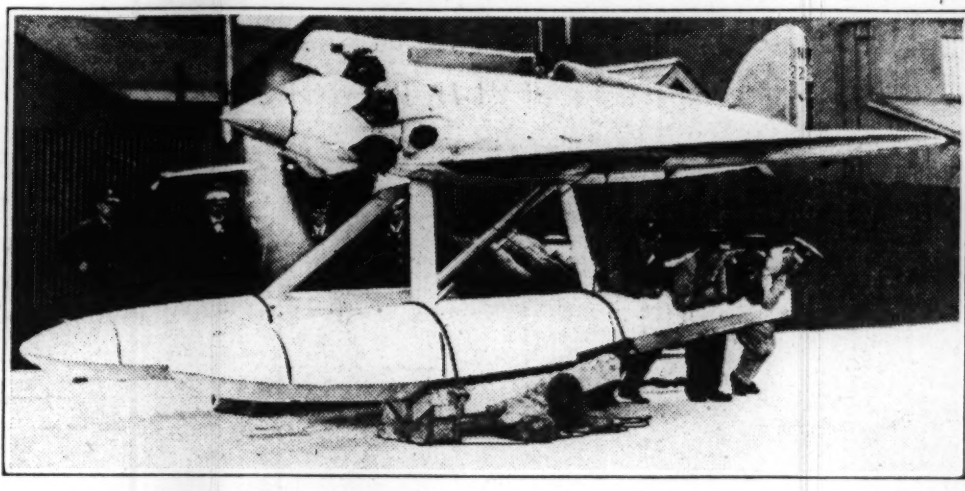
BRITISH RACER HAS AIR-COOLED POWER PLANT

Schneider Entry First Racer to Use This Type of Engine

By W. LAURENCE LE PAGE

This week we are able to give some details concerning the Short Crusader, the third and most interesting of the British racing seaplanes entered in the forthcoming Schneider Trophy International speed race to be held at Venice, Italy. This month, the British Air Ministry is closely guarding its three Schneider entries with the result that even less information is available on the Crusader than on the other two planes, the Supermarine S-5 monoplane and the Gloster IV biplane which were described last week in these columns.

British Air-Cooled Schneider Racer



The Short Crusader Bristol Mercury Air-Cooled Radial Engine Entry for the Schneider Seaplane Trophy Race is Shown in the Upper Photograph. This is the Ship Discussed by Mr. LePage in the Accompanying Article.

ity. That this desirable attribute does not suffer a loss is evidently due to the fact that the circuits operate at different frequencies. If this is the answer then the reason for the poor tone quality characteristic of so many tuned R. F. sets which use a single frequency throughout is obvious. In this arrangement, approaching anywhere near the spilling point makes the set critical. If only one frequency were to be used cascaded stages working at a single frequency would probably have a better chance of succeeding.

Of course, with the praise has come some difficulties. This is to be expected, particularly when the information given is rather meager. One of the characteristics that is mentioned is the number of whistles all over the scale. This is caused by trying to use the first circuit in an oscillating condition.

When this occurs, you have two oscillating circuits in the same receiver and at the frequencies used it is only easy to make the two beat against each other so that a whistle can be produced at any point on the dial. The first circuit should be in a non-oscillating condition when tuning the set. Then after a station has been located, the first tickler can be gradually advanced to the most sensitive point.

Great care should be taken to see that the windings on the oscillator are in the same direction, and that the connections are exactly as shown in the diagrams. If the oscillator is not oscillating, then the circuit will certainly not function. Broadly tuned reception of local stations will be about the only manifestation one will get. The new six-tube set described today proves to be a much better all around proposition.

Reader Approves Six
A later letter just received from one of our readers and contributors,

me is a most convincing test of the selectivity of the new circuit. "As for sensitivity and volume I can only say so far that it gets well below the noise level and I found it necessary to reduce volume on almost every station brought in irrespective of distance. What it will do in the way of 'pulling in' distant signals on a night when the noise level is low is a matter for conjecture, but I am looking forward to some real distant reception when cooler weather sets in.

"In its six-tube form I believe this circuit to be almost an ideal one for the home set builder for it achieves the utmost in selectivity, sensitivity, and volume with a minimum number of tubes, and without the necessity of shielding or any critical balancing adjustments which so often spell disaster in a multi-tube set."

MEASURE CLEMENCEAU GLACIER

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Mail advice received here from the party of geologists mapping the ice fields of the Canadian Rockies state that accurate measurement of the Clemenceau Glacier has been completed. Nineteen peaks in the Rockies were ascended in 23 days, of which 16 were first ascents. Seven "divide" peaks were climbed all over 10,000 feet in height. From north to south they were named: Franklin, Peary, Youngshead, Walcott, Lawrence, Grey, and Eden.

around the Crusader, which, as will be seen from the accompanying photograph, is a low wing monoplane unlike the Supermarine plane, lies in the fact that the machine is fitted with an air-cooled engine of the radial type which is an entirely new departure for really high-speed racing planes. This engine, known as the Mercury and manufactured by the Bristol Company which puts out the well-known Bristol Jupiter engine, a power plant holding the same reputation in Europe as the Wright Whirlwind holds in this country, is a new development entirely, a fact which makes its installation in a racing seaplane doubly interesting.

Very naturally the radial cylinders of an air-cooled engine of this type present a very complicated problem in streamlining, becoming very serious when the enormously high speeds called for in the Schneider contest are concerned. On the other hand, the lower weight per horsepower of the air-cooled engine is distinctly advantageous. The designers of the Crusader have this strongly in mind, and while it is certain that the air-cooled plane will not develop quite such high speeds as may be expected from the water-cooled entries, the air-cooled engine racer represents without doubt one of the most outstanding aeronautical experiments at this time.

The Mercury engine is a development of the famous Jupiter, which produces 460 horsepower. The former engine, however, has a smaller

overall diameter than the latter and, while it is of approximately the same weight, it is said to develop fully twice the power. These details and no more concerning the Mercury engine are all that the Air Ministry will divulge, but from them some interesting deductions may be drawn.

The Jupiter engine weighs 730 pounds and develops 460 horsepower, which indicates a weight per horsepower ratio (the criterion of an aircraft engine) of 1.58 lb./hp. The Mercury engine, to develop twice the power of the Jupiter must weigh as low as 0.79 lb./hp., which is so much lower than anything which has been obtained previously that the Crusader seaplane must have a complete weight per horsepower which is less than that of many exceptionally light power plants of the water-cooled class alone—in other words, without airplanes attached!

The writer is looking beyond the mere racing possibilities of the Short Crusader in considering the features of this machine. Owing to the greater ease of streamlining water-cooled engines with wing radiators, the air-cooled plane has little chance in a pure speed race, even though the Crusader must be very much faster than even a water-cooled plane a year or so ago. The real significance of the development, however, lies in all-round performance, which is the only basis upon which to judge progress in airplane design.

Owing to the very high wing loadings of high-powered racing planes with water-cooled engines, such machines have little or no climbing ability for practical purposes, and have a ceiling (greatest height obtainable) of but 1000 feet or so. Obviously, then, with engines like the Mercury, enabling such a phenomenonally low weight per horsepower for the complete plane, it is going to be possible to design really high-speed airplanes which at the same time have a climbing ability and a ceiling which is practical. In other words, high speeds will be obtainable without the present colossal sacrifices in climb and ceiling.

In all other respects that of the engine, the Short Crusader is designed along normal racing lines. The cowlings of the cylinders (all but one of which was removed when the accompanying photograph was taken) are interesting. It is understood that the design of these cowlings has been one of the greatest problems in the production of the Crusader, since so little is at present known about the air flow across the nose of an airplane at speeds around 250 miles per hour, that it was anticipated trouble might be experienced with the air intakes to the engine.

The Crusader is constructed almost entirely of wood with the exception of the pontoons, which are of duralumin, as is also the propeller. The performance of the plane in the forthcoming race will be watched with interest, since, whether or not it proves to be a winner, there is little doubt that we shall learn more from this plane than from any others in the contest, assuming, of course, that the Italians have not got a similar surprise up their sleeves.

SAN DIEGO TO HONOR

COLONEL LINDBERGH

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—When Col. Charles A. Lindbergh returns here Sept. 21-23 to spend three days in the city in which he trained for his flight to Paris, the city of San Diego will present him with a silver model of the Spirit of St. Louis.

It is expected that Colonel Lindbergh will have several important conferences with B. F. Mahoney and other Ryan Aircraft officials while he is here. The Ryan company built the transatlantic plane.

Ancient Wright Goes to Scotland

Orville Wright Presents Historic Motor to Edinburgh Museum

EDINBURGH (Special Correspondence)—One of the earliest aero engines built by the Wright brothers, which built by the Wright brothers and practically identical with those used by them during the years 1903 to 1910, when they were developing the first practical flying machine, has recently been presented to the Scottish Nation by Mr. Orville Wright of Dayton, O. The engine is now on exhibition in the Machinery Hall of the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.

First place among the pioneers of the aeroplane has now been assigned to the brothers, Orville and Wilbur Wright. In 1908 the world heard of these pioneers making a flight in France of two hours, 18½ minutes. The developments which have followed and the part played in them by the Brothers Wright, are well known. It is of special interest to know that the engine of the Spirit of St. Louis, Colonel Lindbergh's Atlantic flier, was produced by the Wright Company.



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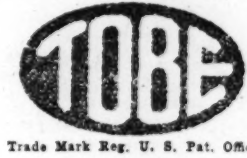
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Clan Napoleon

Napoleon and His Family: The Story of a Corsican Clan. By Walter Geer. New York: Brentano's, \$5.

OUT of the welter of books about Napoleon, his brothers, his sisters and his mother, Mr. Geer has collected the salient facts and knit them into a presentable story. Inconsequential facts have been omitted and everything of historical value seems to have been included. The result puts those of us who are interested in the tremendous drama of the Napoleonic era decidedly in debt to Walter Geer.

Taine was undoubtedly right in his statement that Napoleon was "neither a Frenchman nor a man of the eighteenth century; he belonged to another race and age." Although Taine does not say so, the "other age" was the time of the Caesars, the "other race," the Italians, or perhaps the Scots. For Napoleon was a born emperor, and the most powerful single influence in his life was that of the clan.

Mr. Geer's thesis is that this clan feeling, and the evils growing out of it, had more to do with the ultimate downfall of Napoleon and the Napoleonic system than any other one factor. His development of this idea is logical and at all times interesting. Whether or not he succeeds in proving his theory depends upon the sympathy, or lack of sympathy, of the individual reader. To this reviewer it seems that Mr. Geer has gone far in the direction he set himself to follow. It is possible, however, that another reader may have his own pet "cause for the downfall of Napoleon."

Loyal to His Clan
However this may be, it is surely a fearful indictment Mr. Geer brings against Napoleon's fellow clansmen. Dishonesty, disloyalty, even rank treason against the greatest of all Bonapartes are some of the offenses which this historian, with all apparent justice, charges to the account of all members of the clan save Napoleon himself.

Every student of Napoleon's life knows something of the part played by Josephine. This, too, is shown in the pages of "Napoleon and his Family," but the great strength of the book is centered upon the Bonapartes themselves. While he was in power the entire family seems to have been united against Napoleon to drag him down. And through it all, and to the end of his life, Napoleon remained loyal to his clan.

When Joseph, the beloved older brother he had looked up to as a child, disobeys and thwarts him, Napoleon makes that brother King of Naples and afterward King of Spain. He is loyal to Louis, the lip-server, and says of him: "I am greatly pleased with the way Louis has conducted affairs in Holland." When he has made Louis King of that country, Louis begins to plan a future for Holland that will make her a menace to France, and to the Napoleonic plans.

As to Jerome, headstrong and undisciplined always, Mr. Geer shows that it is Napoleon's kindly personal attitude toward his youngest brother that prevents his being court-martialed and dismissed from the naval service of France.

When Lucien persists in his

disobedience, Napoleon continues to dote out money to him, and to keep him in his affection even when he can't keep him in France. His three sisters, who have tried to humiliate him even at the time of his coronation by their rudeness toward the Empress, he makes princesses, and keeps them in luxury as long as he can.

To his mother, who flouts him and grumbles and refuses to accede to his wishes, he accords high honor, gives great riches, and always his filial love.

Jerome's Marriage
Mr. Geer criticizes Napoleon for his attitude toward Jerome's marriage with Elisabeth Patterson of Baltimore, "a young girl of good family and of irreproachable reputation." Miss Patterson was all this, and she was, as Mr. Geer further says, "a woman of strong character and just the kind of wife needed by

Following the Trade Wind

The Trade Wind, by Cornelia Meigs. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., \$2.

THE prize-winning novel in the Beacon Hill Bookshelf competition is "The Trade Wind," by Cornelia Meigs. By being thus chosen out of the 400 contestants Miss Meigs has won \$2000, plus royalties, and has the pleasure of seeing her book published in the excellent type and substantial binding that characterize the Beacon Hill Bookshelf of children's favorites. The illustrations in color by Henry Pitt

any boy or girl will like to read about them.

The unique fact about Miss Meigs' material is that she has made an adventure of trade rather than of fighting.

Miss Meigs comes honestly by her interest in the sea. She is the granddaughter of Commodore John Rodgers, once commander of the old frigate Constitution. The tradition of the sea has been preserved in the family through generations by one descendant after another of the same name. The last to bear it was Com-

mander John Rodgers, the gallant naval hero of our time. One notices that Miss Meigs has named David's home town Rogersport. Her own home is in Keokuk, Ia., but she knows the old seaports of New England from first-hand acquaintance. Some of her material has been drawn from documents preserved in her family.

Miss Meigs knows that young people do not care for lengthy descriptions or "fine writing." Neither have they much patience with subtleties of character-drawing. What they want is action, adventure, characters in whom they can become interested, so, too, because that is a more significant and abiding quality, and one of a rarer sort than the other two.

A Boy's Adventure
Miss Meigs has written a story—shall we say Salem?—and the high seas a century and a half ago. She recounts the adventures of 18-year-old David Dennison, who shipped as supercargo with a company of merchant adventurers on the Santa Anna, a cruise that took them to the West Indies, Africa, the Mediterranean and the Baltic before they sailed again into the home harbor. That there was a mysterious patriotic purpose involved in their long cruise does not make it any less thrilling and important to young readers.

There is great diversity of characters and scenes. David is the son of a Massachusetts merchant who had left his counting-room to follow the same mysterious patriotic purpose and had never come home. From a fight in the dark of his father's summer-house to the forming of a company that sailed the Santa Anna, takes a little too long for young tastes, we imagine; but when we once get out to sea with David there is something going on all the time. An English brig chases them; a queer old pirate-patriot on Half-Moon Island (is that Nantucket?) helps them; Carib Indians attack them off the Grenadines; West Indian ports are closed against them, and they "follow the trade wind."

Adventure of Trade
In African waters they make a queer bargain with a Dutch captain, they carry the Dutchman's jewels to Benoni of Tangier, and are attacked by pirates. They trade in lumber, hemp and iron in the Baltics and finally by a strange yet plausible chance achieve the patriotic purpose for which they set out. They are a staunch, upstanding, unaffected company of officers and men and almost

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the amiable, but irresolute, Jerome. Nevertheless, Jerome knew that in making an American marriage he was aiming a direct blow against Napoleon's system of government, which was based on the Corsican conception that the strongest binding force in politics is in the tie of families. It was because of this belief that Napoleon attempted to surround France with a belt of buffer states, all ruled over by members of the Clan Napoleon.

Had that clan been faithful to the confidence and trust Napoleon placed in each one of them things might have been different. Moscow and Waterloo might to this day have been to the French people mere geographical names.

But the Clan Bonaparte, exclusive of the great Napoleon, could remain faithful to nothing, not even to the clan's own best interests. At least that is what Mr. Geer contends, and his argument would seem to prove his contention. Whether you are for or not, whether you are an admirer of Napoleon or detest him as unreasonably as did Taine, you will find a careful reading of Mr. Geer's book decidedly worth while.

That being the case, we may construct for the author a sheltered home existence in a stately home, close enough to London for the children to hear its dim roar in the distance, far enough away to permit of a garden and tennis courts and encompassing trees that shut out the world. There is a beautiful mother who is also a father and two boys and two girls, and in the next house are two maiden aunts. The furnishings are works of art, the ménage moves without effort, the whole atmosphere is one of affection and good breeding.

Barbara never knew any other home. It had been built for the family just before she was born and the others could remember living somewhere else. But to Barbara "The Chestnuts" was the only definition of home.

As Barbara grew up her devotion to the house deepened. She could not bear to go away to school. She played truant and came home, and exacted a promise from her mother that she should never be sent back. When her mother passed away Barbara believed that if "Mummy" had stayed at home everything would have been all right. She could not understand how her sister could be willing to marry and go to India to live. She wanted everything to go on just as it was.

Preserving Traditions
So Barbara took upon herself the task of keeping the house inviolate. She assumed full charge within, she perfected the gardens, she made a shrine of the rooms, the very chairs and dressing-tables that had been used by members of the family who had gone away. She was the type incarnate of the spinster daughter who stays on at home and devotes all her energies to preserving traditions.

Gradually, the influence of the house, beautiful and tender though it is, becomes terrifying. It is the house made with hands that Barbara treasures—or at best, the house as she imagines it. She cannot open her windows to the outside world.

The portrayal of the settling of Barbara's character into the mold of tradition is a startlingly adroit piece of work. One does not approve of her. The author does not approve. Surely Barbara is self-centered, a block in the way of progress. But at the same time both the author and the reader sympathize with her. They see exactly why she feels as she does and they respect the wholeheartedness of her service.

Overwritten
The book suffers from being overwritten. The author's style has a sober beauty and her delineation of character and emotion show delicate perception. Though published in America last, this is the first of her novels, and the first to be published in England. In it she had not yet subordinated either her prose or her interest to the development of character and narrative, as she did in her later novels. She shows too often a disposition to "philosophize" in her own person and to ask the reader to stand still and attend to writing that

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A Chambered Nautilus

The House Made With Hands, by the author of "Miss Tiverton Goes Out" and "This Day's Madness." Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company, \$2.50.

SOME tantalizing glimpses into the individuality, if not into the identity, of the author of "Miss Tiverton Goes Out" and "This Day's Madness" are to be found in the newly published novel by the same anonymous writer. In "The House Made With Hands" the first that strikes the reader is a statement from "one near and dear to the author," who at the same time disclaims any autobiographical content in "Miss Tiverton Goes Out" and "This Day's Madness," and asserts it for the present volume.

"The House Made With Hands" is to a very considerable extent autobiographical. It offers fairly complete information as to the circumstances of the writer—the milieu, physical and social, in which life experience was gathered; and the discerning reader may find in the principal character, Barbara, some hint toward an explanation of the preference for anonymity.

Characters and events are imaginary, we are told, but the kind of surroundings in which Barbara grew up may be regarded as the author's own, and perhaps also something of her attitude toward them.

A Sheltered Home
That being the case, we may construct for the author a sheltered home existence in a stately home, close enough to London for the children to hear its dim roar in the distance, far enough away to permit of a garden and tennis courts and encompassing trees that shut out the world. There is a beautiful mother who is also a father and two boys and two girls, and in the next house are two maiden aunts. The furnishings are works of art, the ménage moves without effort, the whole atmosphere is one of affection and good breeding.

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is deliberately directed at him. It is all the greater credit to her that she has so quickly overcome this disposition, for there is almost no evidence of it in the two later novels.

What especially commends all her books to many readers is their ingrained air of good breeding. This book preserves a vanished age—albeit not so distant chronologically—an age when members of a family were congenial and liked to be together, a time when people kept their voices low and good manners were an asset, when there were a few who still treasured traditions. At the same time she makes it clear that traditions can become terrible.

There is no question about the dexterity with which she has managed each crisis in her plot. Nothing could be better than the fact that she has said absolutely nothing after she has reached her final grand catastrophe. There is power in a writer who can achieve such a last chapter as hers without spoiling it by trying to tell what happens afterward.

Books Received
Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Chaucer, by George H. Cowling. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., \$2.

In the Beginning, by Alan Sullivan. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., \$2.

The Defenders, by Stella C. Perry. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, \$2.

The Dark Road, by Harold Bindloss. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, \$2.

An American Soldier and Diplomat, by Elsie Porter Mendenhall. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, \$2.

The Substance of Architecture, by A. S. G. Butler. New York: Lincoln MacVegh, The Dial Press, \$4.

Excursions and Some Adventures, by Etta Close. New York: Lincoln MacVegh, The Dial Press, \$1.50.

Cantabile, by John Caldwell-Johnson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., \$2.50.

The Americanization of Labor, by Robert W. Dunn. New York: International Publishers, \$1.99.

Men of Destiny, by Walter Lippmann. New York: The Macmillan Company, \$2.50.

The Jade Rabbit, by Adele Blood

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Worthy of His Jonson

O Rare Ben Jonson, by Byron Steel. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

HERE is a veritable little masterpiece of "fictional biography," the kind of book which a dozen authors have been trying to write: accurate without being pedantic, entertaining without too much exaggeration, colorful, lively and "convincing." Of all the Elizabethan and Jacobean dramatists Jon-

passing from a prison to a court. What a man!

Mr. Steel is gloriously equal to engaging with his subject. He has insight and sympathy, a pretty wit and a trenchant style. His book, which at first sight seems mercifully short, will be considered by every reader unmercifully short. Willingly we would have more of old Benjamin. But the brevity of the book is seen when we have forgiven Mr. Steel for closing it so quickly, to be part of its charm. There is not a word too much. Each scene melts into the scene which follows it in lucid order. And each scene is good in itself, whether it be in the public theaters, where the turbulent audience expresses its disapproval in no doubtful fashion; or at court, where James I. entertains visiting royalty; or in the taverns, where dramatists and poets sing raucously; or out in the English country, where stout old Ben pads along the highway on his way to Scotland.

If one must choose where everything is good, we should select the episode of Jonson's visit to Drummond as the outstanding success of a very successful book. True, Drummond's own record of his guest's conversation is preserved in no doubt, but an unequalled opportunity here for characterization; and all that need be said is that he is equal to the opportunity.

Two years ago Professors Herford and Simpson published the first two volumes of the definitive edition of Jonson's works. These initial volumes included a "Life" of the dramatist from Professor Herford's pen, admirable in its kind, representative of academic scholarship at its best. An entertaining and illuminating exercise in literary study can be had by anyone who reads this "official" biography and then turns to Mr. Steel's book. All the known facts are in the former; all the vitality which can be imparted to mere facts is in the latter. We close Herford's account knowing all about Ben Jonson; but we reluctantly close Steel's knowing Jonson himself.

Where nearly everything is excellent it may appear ungracious to cavil; but surely the writer who has so wonderfully evoked Jonson might have fashioned a more "convincing" portrait of Shakespeare. And surely some at least of the dramatists (Francis Beaumont, for example) were not quite so riotously Rabelaisian as they are here depicted. With more space and with less to commend a thoroughly entertaining book it would be possible to pick small pedantic holes in a few of Mr. Steel's assertions; but the errors are very few and extremely small and for the most part the scholarship, though never obstructed, is as sound as the style is lively.

The format of the book is worthy of its contents. Mr. Knopf has seldom designed a more charming binding; and the typography is excellent, though the way in which paragraphs begin flush with the margin may seem to some judges eccentric and affected.

S. C. C.



BYRON STEEL

A History of Siam

A History of Siam, by W. A. R. Wood. London: Fisher Unwin, 15s. net.

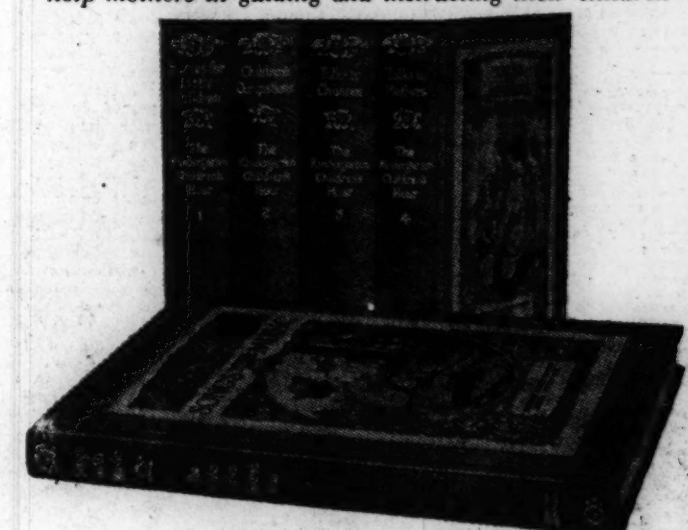
THIS is the first history of Siam ever published in a European language, hence it is important to the student of Far Eastern peoples and politics. The author traces the history from the earliest known events, a story of continuous invasions, rebellions and consolidations of a people who, coming first from southern China, established a number of free states, which became finally fused into the Siam of today. Again and again they were subjugated by a more powerful neighbor, only to throw off the yoke and regain their

freedom, and today the country is independent, and virtually released from all foreign control, direct or indirect.

The Siamese are the Tai Noe, driven from south of the Yang Tze-kiang by the pressure of the Chinese, who wrested the country of Siam from its aboriginal inhabitants, the Negrito Sakai and the Khmers, who appear to have come from South India at the time of King Asoka's invasions of Kalinga; and after that their history is a series of wars against Burma and Cambodia.

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C.S.M. 33

THE HOME FORUM

To Conserve the Pleasures of Reading

IT WAS evening, the twilight had just trembled into darkness, a quiet peace wrapped the firelit room. A fond mother gazed with engaging eyes upon her little son of eighteen months, as with one foot he raised himself by the radiator and with outstretched grasp reached for a brightly colored book on the top. After sundry attempts to secure it the book dropped with a thud to the carpet and the little fellow promptly sat down and intently turned its pages. The hour was long passed for his bedtime, yet there he sat with his book! A very pleasant picture that! And in a pleasant hour, it stimulated pleasant thoughts. Lifting her eyes to mine Florence Kate said, "What an advantage a child has who is raised where there are books all around compared with one raised where there are no books at all!" "Yes," I replied, "I remember, 'not the least advantage is to steal a few hours of the day from the night.' She caught the twinkle in my eye, answered it with a flash of her own, and in a moment gathered up both book and boy, leaving the room to darkness and to me.

A book and bedtime! The thought brought a host of happy memories, when after a dozen parental prodings reluctantly I have left "The Swiss Family Robinson," "Mr. Midshipman Easy," "Pilgrim's Progress," "From Post to Post," "From the Earth to the Moon" and "The Boy and the Bear" and other stories, and crept upstairs with the feeling of a boy whose happiness was cut short and who longed for the attainment of his majority, when the chiming of a punctual clock would not send him to bed! When I come to think of it Florence Kate must have worn out quite a number of slippers knocking on the bedroom floor for me to go to bed!

Modern conditions are very seriously jeopardizing the pleasures of reading. Of course, those who acquire the habit of reading while very young—those whose inquisitive and acquisitive instincts have not been hindered at the beginning by the absence of books in the home; those who have a dominant passion for reading—will retain it against all obstacles and encroach-

ments. But there must be multitudes of people today who have an inclination for reading, and get much pleasure from the exercise, who find it difficult to indulge their taste and talent in the hurry of modern conditions.

Hence one must be forehanded to enjoy the pleasures of reading. By this I mean that the reading must be planned ahead. There is, indeed, a genuine pleasure in sauntering through books as one would saunter through the country. But it must be admitted that one will do that to more profit after equipping oneself with some sort of guide. I suppose the greatest discovery men have made is the discovery of fire. Next to that we may give appropriate place to the discovery of language—the power to transmit ideas in the spoken and the written word. This latter discovery, no less than the former, has introduced mankind into a very complex world, a world of books and libraries and dialects and tongues. We need guidance through its labyrinthine pathways. For instance, here are the classics—the world's best books—what is the average man to do concerning them? Is he to leave them alone entirely; to spend the year reading an occasional novel, a popular magazine, the newspaper; is he to go to dinner with an open ear and pick up the current patter about the latest best-seller, and to peddle the patter out on fit occasions? Take a flower, then, anywhere in the old masters. But be careful! A friend of mine began by reading all of Scott—and he didn't finish! He entirely spoiled himself for Scott forever. Another friend similarly essayed Dickens and gave up that incomparable novelist in disgust. It is fatal to the pleasure of reading to begin after this grim fashion. The best way is to seize on what one can actually enjoy, to respond to what speaks most immediately to one's cultivated instincts, and then to keep on with the pleasure, meanwhile setting up comparative standards of worth for oneself.

I strongly urge the reading of poetry for pleasure. No reading that I know of can yield so many sacred sweets. One can dance to the rhythm, sing to the music of the words, and feast the soul upon the imagery. The poet's thoughts will stimulate the intellect, and poetry will rouse and sweeten and clean the emotions. He must be an ill-starred person who cannot thrill to the simple songs of Shakespeare, Burns and Browning. Browning is often thought of as a difficult poet. Well, he is, but he is also at places very simple and beautiful. I find him one of the very best poets for children's stories! The Pled Piper blowing his bugle, the children following, the burghers realizing that the best wealth was leaving their hands, a very serious minded person who tries to read Alfred Noyes will be whelmed in a pleasure the memory of which will never pass away. And oh, the poets that there are from Chaucer to Noyes!

Next, I place novels in the pleasures of reading. The novel holds the foremost place in the esteem of the general public. And as the libraries attest, the vast majority of readers have ordained that the novel shall rather than the poet shall be their teacher. The novelist holds today the place the playwright held in the spacious days of Elizabeth, and the place the essayist held in the eighteenth century. Andrew Lang says, "It is the novelist's business to make one-half the world know how the other half lives." Probably the novel has developed half of the world's readers. It has a fascination known to no other book. Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Stevenson, Keats, Crockett, Meredith, Jane Austen, George Eliot, Gilbert Parker, Edith Wharton, Mary Austin and a host of other writers will afford pleasure to countless hundreds in years to come. Carlyle wishes that he might write his books as his stone-mason father built his houses, and a little more literary conscience would sweeten and purify and elevate the modern novel.

Of course, the novel may include other things, for that is what a goodly number of novels actually are, a few of Meredith's for example. The short story is about the most perfect work of art a good artist in writing can produce; and it gives the reader the pleasure of witness of action, significant suggestion, and uncloyed finish. In the short story I can think of no higher pleasure than reading Meredith, Kipling, Stephen Crane, and Katherine Mansfield. Here you have literary sculpture at its best.

Next a place for biography. Personally I like to get my history this way. Take any century and it swings round a few great characters; know these and a great high-noon of thought will be made through the period. It is a practicing thing to read the story of a great man; it is a tonic, and helps to give poise for this tremendous business of living. Plutarch's "Lives," Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," Strachey's finely chiseled portraits, Harold Nicolson's work, along with that of André Maurois and E. Barrington—what a winter's reading is here! A winter when pleasure will swell like a river and surge to a sea.

And now I reach a paradox (I knew I was involved in one when I began): The most pleasurable thing in reading is writing! You will remember that Captain Cuttle was sent to suggest that the way to remember a thing was "to make a note out!" Many a priceless vision has become fugitive in the memory because its source of refreshment and renewal has been lost. Nothing in the entire exercise of reading gives more pleasure than writing out of impressive passages—a descriptive vignette, a dramatic scene, a dialogue that lets the daylight into characters, a portrait in black and white, an unforgettable simile. And when no book in particular takes at the attention one may resort to these gleamings of the grapes to find them refreshment and inspiration. After all, what pleasure can equal the reading of a book of one's own?

The Pineapple Legend

Translated for The Christian Science Monitor
Once where the tropics their rich beauty showed
Pomona came, on earthward journey bound;
And in that warm and fertile clime she found
A vase that with ambrosia overflowed.

She tried it, and such joy the taste bestowed
The fruit still wears a blazoning renowned,
For with her diadem its top she crowned,
And studded it with gems that brightly glowed.

So the great pineapple stands forth today,
Laden with diamonds and with rubies red,
'Mid piercing leaves that guard its honeyed boards,
As if to warn audacious hands away.
Wearing the royal crown upon its head,
It fortifies itself 'mid fifty swords.

—JOSE SANTOS CHOCANO. Translated from the Spanish by ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Wood Smoke

The stinging, sweet smell of wood smoke holds a cherished place in the memories of thousands of the brethren of the open road. For even living in the simplest way man must cook his food. He may venture out on horseback or on foot, in rough trail clothes, with a sleeping bag and a few necessities packed on his back, but at the end of the day's journey he must have a sizzling hot supper of bacon and biscuits, or maybe trout, and whatever else he has elected to pack. And as he (or she) bends over the cooking fire, however hard he may try to keep on the windward side, he is inevitably thoroughly saturated with the smoke. As the sun sets behind the mountains and shadows deepen he feels at one with the friendly forest and with the birds, whose sleepy twitters melt into the roar of the down-rushing brook. He feels the peace of the woodland night silence. Petty, worldly thoughts and worries, like a ragged, useless garment, slip away unnoted, unregretted.

And truly, to live a while in the woods is a marvelous sweetener of the heart. The worldly clamor for things—things—things—begins to fade away. Can it ever speak so insistently again to the one who has truly learned this lesson? Even the confirmed fussy becomes meek, learns to take his share of the work and soon stops complaining of the rough ground or camp bunk under a sleeping bag and begins to enjoy the wood smoke. For your true woodsman, after the first day out, breathes and drinks it; he can see through it without blinking, sleep in eddying gusts of it, and looks with jubilation on the down-rushing brook. He feels the peace of the woodland night silence. Petty, worldly thoughts and worries, like a ragged, useless garment, slip away unnoted, unregretted.

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To An Alfalfa Field

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
With summer winds you bend and sway,
Growing greener each bright day;
While on your fragrant, verdant breast
White butterflies, like petals, rest.

The meadow lark and honey bee
Make merry on your rippling lee.
You give the world a scent and smile:
Your azure blossoms nod awhile.

Until, before the sickle keen,
You fall in rows of silver sheen.
At last, in stacks of sweet, dry hay,
You stand and wait the winter's day.

J. M.



Bertha. From an Etching by E. Heber Thompson.

Sand Vederkvælgelse

Oversettelse af Artiklen om Christian Science, som forekommer paa Engelsk paa denne Side

ENTEN dødelige ved det eller ej bliver en meget betydelig Del af deres Tid brugt til at søge Sinds Vedervælgelse. Hvor mange er der ikke, som gennem Dagens Arbejdstimer ubevidst glæder sig til Aftenen som en Tid for Vedervælgelse. For nogle indeslutter dette det hjemlige Livs Kammeratskab; for andre, Udslægt til at glæde sig over god Litteratur; for andre igen, eller anden Form for Underholdning. Men denne Sagen er i hvert enkelt Tilfælde det samme at glæde sig ved Vedervælgelse, som at glæde sig ved at se Sinden i Del Adspredelse.

I Virkeligheden er den eneste egentlige Vedervælgelse aandelig, fordi Gud, det evige Sind, kunde muligt føle Træthed, og Hans Skabelse maa, logisk, paa sig selv fremstille Hans Natur. Det er kun den falske, dødelige Opfattelse af Tingene, som kender noget som helst til Nedtrykthed, Anstrengelse, Træthed eller Modlæshed; og den ene, eneste, virkelige Befrielse for en saadan falsk Opfattelse af alle dens utallige Svagheder findes ved at holde sig nær til Gud, Kilden til al Vedervælgelse og Fornøjelse.

Som Følge heraf er det indet, der til den Gode vedervælgelse og fornøjelse, som sandt Bred. Sikkest ved det, som Peter henviser til, da han sagde til Menneskene, at deres Synder vilde blive udslettet, "naar Vedervælgelsens Tider skal komme fra Herrens Nærværelse". Det, der bringer Vedervælgelse, er altid, naar Herrens Nærværelse levende føles af et Menneske; for efterhaanden som det godes Alletidsnærværelse indtræder i den menneskelige Bevidsthed, maa det uundgaaeligt fordrive, hvad som helst, der er det uligt. Det, der binder og træder, er paa sig selv og kun egen Tro paa det onde; og i det Omfang, som denne Tro bliver fjernet og erstattes med Bevidstheden om det aandeligt gode, bliver man vedervælgelse.

Der er mange Steder i Bibelen, som er fulde af Forskningen om, at de, der holder sig nær til Gud, skal opleve denne Vedervælgelse, men maake findes et af de smukkeste af dem i Hosias Bog: "Jeg vil være som Duggen fra Israel". Man behøver kun at se paa en Have ved Aftenens Frembrud paa en varm Sommerdag, og saa at se den igen den næste Dag i det tidlige Morgen, medens Duggen endnu ligger paa Jorden, for at gøre sig klart, hvad det betyder. Planter og Blomster, som efter de lange Tiders Hede saa visnende og hengængende ud, løfter nu deres Hoveder, fornyede og genoplvede, som om de var taknemmelige for den Vedervælgelse, der var blevet dem til Del. Og er der noget saa mildt som Duggen? Ingen har nogensinde set eller hørt den falde; og dog, hvad kunde træde i Stedet for dens stumme Tjeneste mod "det grønne, der vokser"?

Den Dag i Dag oplever Hundrede Tusinder af Mænd og Kvinder hele Verden over en daglig Vedervælgelse, baade sjæleligt og legemligt, en Vedervælgelse, som kommer gennem den dedre Forstaaelse af Gud og af Menneskets Slægtskab med Ham, en Forstaaelse, som Mrs. Eddy

True Refreshment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHETHER mortals are aware of the fact or not, a very considerable portion of their time is spent in seeking mental refreshment. How many there are who through the working hours of the day unconsciously look forward to the evening as a time of refreshing. To some this includes the companionship of home life; to others, the prospect of enjoying good literature; to yet others, some form of entertainment. But the quest in each instance is the same,—to enjoy some refreshment which will help to lift the strain of the day and provide a measure of mental relaxation.

In reality, the only real refreshment is spiritual, because God, the eternal Mind, could not possibly experience weariness, and His creation must, logically, reflect and represent His nature. It is only the false, mortal sense of things which knows anything of stress, strain, weariness, or discouragement; and the one and only real release from such false sense with its myriad disabilities is to be found in drawing nigh to God, the source of all refreshment and renewing.

Consequently, there is nothing which so refreshes and renews men as true prayer. Surely it was this to which Peter referred when he told the people that their sins would be blotted out "when the times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord." It is always the presence of the Lord, realized by the individual, which brings refreshment; for the omnipresence of good must inevitably dispel whatever is unlike itself, in proportion as it endures human consciousness. What tires or wearies is always and only one's own belief in evil; and to the extent that this is eliminated and replaced by the consciousness of spiritual good is one refreshed.

There are many passages in the Bible full of assurances that those who draw nigh to God shall experience this refreshing; but perhaps one of the most beautiful is to be found in the book of Hosea: "I will be as the dew unto Israel." One has only to look at a garden at the close of a hot summer afternoon and to see it again in the early morning of the following day, while the dew is yet on the ground, to realize what

this means. Plants and flowers, which after the long hours of heat had looked wilted and drooping, are now lifting up their heads, renewed and revived, as if grateful for the refreshment which had come to them. And is there anything more gentle than the dew? No one has ever seen or heard it fall; and yet, what could take the place of its tender ministrations to "the green things growing"? Today, all the world over, hundreds of thousands of men and women are experiencing a daily refreshment, both mental and physical, which comes through the better understanding of God and of man's relationship to Him, which Mrs. Eddy has given to the world in Christian Science. They know the meaning of the beautiful promise found in Jeremiah: "Their soul shall be as a watered garden." The constant refreshment of thought which comes from communion with the one Mind, which is God, divine Love, not only offsets mental weariness, but imparts to the body a vigor which can be gained by no other means. One realizes what the great apostle meant when he spoke of being "transformed by the renewing of your mind." There is indeed no other way in which one can be genuinely renewed and refreshed.

On page 291 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "The dew of heaven will fall gently on the hearts and lives of all who are found worthy to suffer for righteousness,—and have taught the truth which is energizing, refreshing, and consecrating mankind." Everyone who has ever taught the truth has experienced this spiritual refreshing, and no one more so than did the Master, Christ Jesus. On page 32 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy also writes, "Jesus prayed; he withdrew from the material senses to refresh his heart with brighter, with spiritual views." It must indeed have been this spiritual refreshment which enabled him to meet all the demands made upon him and to demonstrate the law of healing for all who turned to him for aid. It was the need of refreshing "his heart with brighter, with spiritual views" which led him to withdraw to the mountain top, often continuing there all night in prayer to God. And is it not our privilege to follow his example in seeking these seasons of spiritual renewal, and thus to experience those "times of refreshing" which "come from the presence of the Lord"?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

"Tune Me"

Tune me, O Lord, into one harmony
With Thee, full responsive vibrant chord.
Unto thy praise all love and melody.
Tune me, O Lord.
Thus need I fly nor death, nor fire
Nor sword.

To see the flesh, and arm me with
Thy word:
As Thy Heart is to my heart, unto
Thee
Tune me, O Lord.

—CHRISTINA ROSSETTI, POETESS.

Fairy Chandeliers

September in the foothills in a land of rainless summers does not advertise her attractions in flaming hues. Nevertheless she does an amount of advertising that is appreciated by close observers, by lovers of tawny color and exquisite designing. Many people feel that the individuality of a tree is most clearly expressed when the leaves have fallen, and the beauty of nature's draftsmanship can be seen to best advantage. So it is with September's offerings. Spring and early summer in the hills have such a prodigality of wonderful sights and sounds, of whole mountain slopes ablaze, of sweet carolings at daybreak. One sweet impression crowds another, in a vain endeavor to comprehend and assimilate the riot of loveliness.

September is a sort of between-season month, when there is nothing very showy on the boards. But there are "fairy chandeliers," and he who learns to notice them and to love them will enjoy many a delightful hour of contemplation of their wonderful variety. Perhaps the most graceful of these fairy chandeliers is a species of phacelia that has, in common parlance, "gone to seed." But in the process of going to seed, this phacelia has assumed an attractiveness, a fragile airiness that it never could boast of as a flowering plant. The unpleasant hairiness of the stems, that made the flowers disagreeable to pluck, has now become an asset, giving the chandelier-shaped clump of plants a peculiar silvery effect, as of spun glass. No elaborate crystal chandeliers of the "Louis Quatorze" period, with hundreds of pendant sparkling drops, could rival in beauty or intricacy of design, this foot-high "dried-up" plant of the hillsides, as seen against a pale-blue sky.

The stocks of the "golden stars" in seed stand up stiff and erect like modern candelabra, with from twenty-five to fifty tiny seed-filled urns, like miniature candle holders. Who knows but that the night-swinging moths may not kindle sage-scented tapers for a midnight revel of katydid and crickets, while the guests themselves form an impromptu orchestra, and furnish their own music for the evening?

More pretentious by far are the dried stocks of the yucca, standing erect, in thorny-based aloofness. Stately and tall in the spring they graced the hillsides with their gleaming spires of fragrant creamy cups. They are often known as "candles of our Lord." Even ago, with the memory of past grandeur, they stand straight and dignified, still noble candelsticks, though the delicate, creamy "bells" burned out, have been replaced with sturdier green ones.

All are waiting—chandeliers and candelabra, candlesticks and swinging lanterns—for the hour of dusk, when the touch of glow-worm and lightning bug will light the tawny September hills for a fairy Mardi Gras.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Editorial Board, Room 200, 625 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor of the Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to the user of publication, is as follows:
One year, \$10.00. Three months, \$2.50.
Six months, \$4.50. One month, 75c.
Single copies, 5 cents.

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168 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 164 cents; 170 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 166 cents; 172 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 168 cents; 174 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 170 cents; 176 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 172 cents; 178 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 174 cents; 180 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 176 cents; 182 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 178 cents; 184 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 180 cents; 186 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 182 cents; 188 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 184 cents; 190 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 186 cents; 192 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 188 cents; 194 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 190 cents; 196 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 192 cents; 198 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 194 cents; 200 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 196 cents; 202 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 198 cents; 204 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 200 cents; 206 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 202 cents; 208 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 204 cents; 210 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 206 cents; 212 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 208 cents; 214 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 210 cents; 216 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 212 cents; 218 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 214 cents; 220 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 216 cents; 222 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 218 cents; 224 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 220 cents; 226 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 222 cents; 228 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 224 cents; 230 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 226 cents; 232 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 228 cents; 234 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 230 cents; 236 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 232 cents; 238 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 234 cents; 240 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 236 cents; 242 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 238 cents; 244 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 240 cents; 246 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 242 cents; 248 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 244 cents; 250 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 246 cents; 252 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 248 cents; 254 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 250 cents; 256 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 252 cents; 258 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 254 cents; 260 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 256 cents; 262 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 258 cents; 264 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 260 cents; 266 pages, Domestic, Foreign, 262 cents; 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HEAVY TRADING
IN STOCKS AT
HIGHER PRICESPublic Utilities, Industrials
and Specialties Are Ac-
tive FeaturesNEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Stock
prices displayed a strong undertone at
the opening of today's market, which
was featured by the transfer of sev-
eral blocks of stocks.Pennsylvania, Freeport, Tex., Inter-
national Telephone and International
Harvester all opened at new high re-
cords.One block of 11,200 shares of Pos-
tum changed hands at 124 unchanged
from the previous close. Western Pa-
cific showed an initial gain of 3 points.
With operators for the advance ap-
parently convinced that the relatively
firm call money rates were only tempo-
rary, pool activities were resumed
on a broad scale. Unusually heavy
trading took place in the motor, pub-
lic utilities and chemicals, blocks of
500 to 2,000 shares being quite com-
mon. General Motors (old stock) was
quickly run up 4 1/2 points to a new
peak at 25 1/2 and the new advanced 2
stock to 13 1/2. United States Steel
common, American Telephone, medi-
cal Water Works (new), Du Pont,
Kennecott and New York Central also
moved into new high ground.

Stocks Swoop Upward

Bullish sentiment was encouraged
somewhat by the announcement that
freight car traffic in the week end
Sept. 9-10 was higher than the preceding
week, and the corresponding week of
1925 but still below the corresponding
week in 1926, and by the declaration
of an extra dividend of \$2 on Air Re-
duction common.There were only a few soft spots,
Hoffman Machinery sinking to a new
low, and Houston Oil again yielding to
selling pressure.Foreign exchanges opened firm with
a jump of nearly 5 points in Spanish
pesetas to 16 1/2 cents as the outstand-
ing feature.With prices of many shares sweep-
ing upward in an irresistible fashion,
buying orders for cash accounts as-
sumed broader scope, and as the
traders combed the list for laggards
new leaders kept constantly looming
into prominence, notably the ship-
pings.Investment orders continued to ac-
count for the bulk of the noteworthy
gains. Jersey Central rose 5 points,
American Machinery & Foundry 5 1/2
and United States Cast Iron Pipe and
Texas & Pacific 4 points.The renewal rate for call loans was
unchanged at 4 1/2 per cent.

Bond Prices Firm

The bond market displayed more
firmness today than in other sessions
this week, although selling pressure
continued in several recently active
issues. Traders expected little recovery
from dullness until after the money
market settles down to a definite
trend following the return of in-
come tax checks to their various
banks for clearance.Realizing was again pronounced in
the case of Cities Service Power 6 1/2,
which sagged a small fraction under
heavy offering, and several high grade
railway liens were sold, but offerings
were not large.Some of the convertible liens dis-
played a moderate strength, notably
Brooklyn Union Gas 5 1/2, which
moved ahead more than a point to
25 1/2, and Erie D 4s, which gained
fractionally.Polish 8s declined a little after yester-
day's advance, and numerous other
foreign obligations exhibited softening
tendencies.Transactions in the Federal Govern-
ment group were in relatively small
volume, but in most instances were
slightly lower.LARGER CONSUMPTION
OF COTTON REPORTEDWASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Cotton
consumed during August totaled
63,484 bales of lint and 72,897 of lint
and seed, compared with 62,525 of
69,106 of lint in July and 73,522 of
80,553 of lint and 73,522 of lint in
August last year, the Census Bureau
announced today.Cotton on hand August 31 was held
as follows:In consuming establishments, 1,122-
050 bales of lint and 1,274,448 of lint
and seed, compared with 1,404,358 and 1,599-
050 on July 31 this year, and 1,916,780
and 2,227,735 on August 31 last year.In public storage and at compresses
2,712,945 bales of lint and 4,467,017
of lint and seed, compared with 2,522,611
and 4,281,831 on July 31 this year, and
3,371 and 5,805,085 on Aug. 31 last year.Imports during August were 28,041
bales, including 18,321 bales of seed
cotton, compared with 38,558 and 17,479
in July and 31,247 and 15,747 in
August last year.Exports during August were 30,311
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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

Stock	High	Low	Sept. 14	Sept. 13	Sales	High	Low	Sept. 14
400 AMNH	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	4000 Granby	35 1/2	35	35
1000 Ab & Strauss	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	4000 GRT Nor p.192	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
1000 Adams	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	1100 GRT Nor p.192	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
1000 Air PWP	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	1100 GRT Nor p.192	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
1000 Allied	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 GRT Wm. Sec. 53 1/2	43	43	43
1000 Am Bk	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	9200 Green-Cam. 62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
1000 Am C	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	1500 Gulf Steel	59	59	59
1000 Am D	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am E	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am F	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am G	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am H	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am I	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am J	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am K	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am L	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am M	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am N	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am O	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am P	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am Q	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am R	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am S	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am T	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am U	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am V	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am W	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am X	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am Y	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am Z	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am AA	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am AB	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am AC	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am AD	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am AE	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am AF	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am AG	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am AH	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am AI	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am AJ	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am AK	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am AL	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am AM	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am AN	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am AO	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am AP	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am AQ	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am AR	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am AS	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am AT	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am AU	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am AV	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am AW	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am AX	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am AY	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am AZ	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am BA	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am BB	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am BC	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am BD	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am BE	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am BF	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am BG	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am BH	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am BI	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am BJ	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am BK	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am BL	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am BM	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am BN	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am BO	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am BP	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am BQ	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am BR	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am BS	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am BT	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am BU	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am BV	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am BW	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am BX	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am BY	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am BZ	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am CA	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am CB	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am CC	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am CD	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am CE	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am CF	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am CG	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am CH	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am CI	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am CJ	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am CK	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am CL	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am CM	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am CN	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am CO	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am CP	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
1000 Am CQ	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20 Hanna p.192	59	59	59
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The President's Vacation

THOSE who have followed the daily reports from the Black Hills since the arrival in South Dakota of President and Mrs. Coolidge could not have failed to note the lack of formality and ostentation in their almost continuous contacts with the people there. No doubt this has been more noticeable to the people of the middle West than to those who have had more frequent opportunities to familiarize themselves with the ways of American Presidents. Despite the fact that those who have been chosen by Americans to serve as their Chief Executive have, almost without a single exception, continued to regard themselves as servants rather than as masters, there has continued to cling to the high office held by them that tradition of exaltation and exclusiveness which the governed seem always so willing to accord to the governing power.

The West has been brought measurably closer to the White House by the sojourn of President Coolidge in the great prairie and hill country beyond the Mississippi. And it may be that official Washington likewise has come to know and appreciate much more understandingly the responsive and hospitable sentiment of the West. And the entente cordiale no doubt has been greatly strengthened by the somewhat unexpected declaration that the President did not journey into the West in the hope that he might better his political fortunes. For it is quite apparent that it was not until Mr. Coolidge had gained the confidence and ungrudging friendship of his hosts that he surprised them by informing them that he did not come among them as an office-seeker—as an apologist for having refused to approve legislation which he deemed unwise, or as one boasting of his own accomplishments.

It may be that the future will show in just what manner and to what extent Mr. Coolidge has made the pathway of his successors in office easier and pleasanter. He has convinced those with whom he has come in contact that the line of division between the East and West has been merely an imaginary line; that the miles of distance are spanned and obliterated by that unity of thought and purpose which actually exists, but which sometimes seems to be forgotten or ignored. His contribution to the cause of national solidarity is particularly valuable because of the apparent tendency of sectional groups to assert their demands for preferential legislation at the hands of Congress. Because of the beliefs that special regional needs have in some manner become paramount to those of the Nation as a whole, dissension has manifested itself at frequent intervals when it has been claimed that the conservative elements, political and social, have been selfishly retroactive or studiously unresponsive.

President Coolidge perhaps has not succeeded in entirely correcting what he realizes is an erroneous impression, but he has made a commendable beginning in that direction. It is reasonably hoped that the results of his friendly mission will be reflected in the deliberations and enactments of the forthcoming session of Congress.

The Training of England's Youth

"NOTHING has contributed so much to create 'two nations' in England as the tradition of a 'gentleman's education.'" In this statement, published in the London Evening Standard, Dean Inge sums up the case against Eton, Harrow, Winchester and other expensive educational institutions attended by the sons of middle-class Englishmen. Dean Inge expects these seminaries gradually to disappear because of the growing burden of taxation upon those who now send their children to them, and because also of the increasing efficiency of comparatively inexpensive state schools, and he finds the prospect for various reasons not to be altogether regretted.

William R. Morris, automobile manufacturer, who himself employs 10,000 men, throws light from another angle upon the situation. Mr. Morris sees no reason why his own remarkable success in raising himself from the ranks should not be equaled by others. "Every gate of rich adventure stands wide open," he says in a helpful communication published in the London Daily News, which he addresses to the youth of England. "This is still the land of opportunity, to which can be added unlimited outlets in our overseas Commonwealth," is another of his expressions. Mr. Morris goes on to say:

It is quite true that more men and women rise from what is called the "ranks" in Britain than in any other country in the world, even including the United States of America. Only our youth must never forget that it is an opportunity for service as well as for self.

These are words of wisdom. Dean Inge and Mr. Morris are both men who have high claims to be heard, the one as a great thinker, the other as a man of affairs. Both of them see an England of the future freed from the class difficulties that now beset it. Both of them look to the rising generation to bring about reform. Opportunity for such reform undoubtedly exists, and not the least of the factors making for it may not be the merging of the "gentleman's education" with that of other folk.

Dry Ships Proving Popular

DURING the past summer season, reports have appeared daily in the press noting the arrivals or departures of transatlantic ships flying the flag of the United States, which were "crowded to capacity." Led by the Leviathan, the fleet of five ships of the United States Lines has handled a growing amount of business during the season, and its patronage is of such volume as to make it a formidable contender with the longer-established ocean steamship lines.

These ships are, of course, dry, a fact of which much has been made by solicitors of other lines, as well as by those who have no desire to see an American merchant marine prosper. Despite the adverse comments which have thus been directed against these ships, however, the volume of passenger travel on American vessels has steadily increased, indicating, presumably, that

not only is the fact that the ships are dry not a reason for using other lines, but even that it is actually a recommendation for the vessel among a large part of the traveling public.

On her most recent arrival in New York, the Leviathan of the United States Lines brought in more than 2700 passengers, said to be a record list since the pre-war days, when immigration was heavier. On other days of the same week, two other vessels of the United States Lines arrived, bringing hundreds of additional travelers. While this was, of course, the peak of the westward travel season when space on any ship was in demand, the situation is one which is becoming by no means unusual for American ships. Excepting at the low period of ocean travel, they are always well patronized.

Panama at Geneva

WHILE some embarrassment may spring from the presentation to the League of Nations of the question as to the complete sovereignty of the United States over the Canal Zone, it is not probable that the controversy will be a prolonged one. Apparently Dr. Morales, the delegate from Panama and former Foreign Minister of that country, raised the issue without any instructions from his home government. The present Foreign Secretary of Panama, interviewed in the New York Times, declares that Dr. Morales had gone to Geneva without instructions of any sort upon this question.

It would be idle to deny that the sovereignty of the United States over the strip of land on either side of the Panama Canal has been questioned in Panama, even though the State Department at Washington does deny that there has ever been a "dispute" between the two countries on this subject. Technically this is probably true. The issue has not been formally raised, but there has always been in Panama a certain questioning as to the complete sovereignty of the United States over the territory which it purchased, and for which it paid \$10,000,000 in gold coin, and is continuing to pay \$250,000 a year during the continuance of the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty. It is difficult to understand, however, how the Panamanians can seriously sustain their contention in view of Article III of the Treaty which reads:

The Republic of Panama grants to the United States all the rights, power and authority within the zone mentioned and described in Article II, of this agreement and within the limits of all auxiliary lands and waters mentioned and described in said Article II, which the United States would possess and exercise if it were the sovereign of the territory within which said lands and waters are located to the entire exclusion of the exercise by the Republic of Panama of any such sovereign rights, power or authority.

Earlier articles refer only to the "use, occupation, and control of a zone of land," etc., but Article III specifically confers sovereignty upon the United States Government, even declaring the exclusion of any such rights on the part of Panama. By way of compensation for this grant, the United States not only makes the substantial payment described, but guarantees the integrity of Panama against foreign attack.

The benefits which have accrued to the Republic of Panama from the construction and maintenance of the Canal are almost immeasurable. It may not be in the best of taste to assert that, had it not been for the determination of President Roosevelt to construct the canal, the Republic of Panama might not today be in existence. However distasteful this reflection may be to the people of that country, it is, nevertheless, the fact. And it is fair to say that since the completion of this work, which the United States has given freely to the maritime interests of the whole world, it has been the unceasing study of successive administrations to deal with the Panama Government from the standpoint of friendliness, co-operation, and distinguished respect. Sometimes demands have been made upon the Government of the United States which seemed to be merely provocative, but the conciliatory attitude of the State Department has been at all times irreproachable. The controversies about the maintenance of public stores or "commissaries" by the Government for the exclusive supply of the needs of canal employees, and the constant clashes arising over sanitary regulations are cases in point. The policy of this Government has been to concede at every point practicable that which the Panamanians demanded.

Under the Covenant of the League of Nations Panama has a perfect right to ask of that organization a definition of the degree of sovereignty possessed by the United States in the Canal Zone. On the other hand, the United States, not being a member of the League, has an equal right to ignore its pronouncement. Finally, the controlling forces in the League, being vested with discretion in the matter, and having entire power to avoid taking up a discussion the results of which can only be academic, and which may be hurtful to its prestige, will probably adopt that prudent and intelligent course.

What Is Going on in Manchuria

FOR a brief period at least a diminution is promised in the anti-Japanese outbreaks in Manchuria. Chang Tso-lin, under pressure from the Nippon Government's representative in Peking, has agreed to suppress the agitation, and the way has been paved for an understanding between Tokyo and Mukden. The terms of the agreement are not available, but informed circles in Tokyo assert that Chang, hard pressed by the conflicting interests in China, has not been entirely satisfied with Japanese neutrality and for a long while has had hopes of forcing Japan to promise him military support.

This explanation of the root cause of the agitation in Manchuria is diametrically opposed to the Chinese claim that the "positive policy" of the Tanaka Government was responsible for the disturbances. This policy the Chinese describe as the "twenty-one demands" newly phrased. These demands, as may be recalled, gave the Japanese special privileges in Manchuria, allotted mining areas to them, gave preference to their capital in railroad developments, and called for the first choice of their nationals in the appointment of foreign advisers or instructors. At the Washington Conference in 1921, the Chinese brought up for

revision the treaties which resulted from the demands, and some concessions were made.

Immediately after the conference there was a definite change in the policy of Japan, which enhanced in the eyes of Westerners the reputation of the Island Empire. The growing feeling in Manchuria of recent months, however, has aroused misgivings. Questions begin to arise as to the new policy with regard to the South Manchurian Railway, and concerning the declaration in the press that Japan intends to enlarge the scope of its police power in Manchuria and in Inner Mongolia.

While the agreement with Chang may bring about a temporary respite, the problem of Manchuria is by no means settled. Japan looks upon Manchuria as good ground for future expansion, and while not a great deal has been heard of its activities in that country in the recent past, it is now felt that the outbreaks which are there appearing on the surface may have some deeper significance than events of the immediate present show. The developments of the next few months in the Far East will be followed with keen interest.

Women's Tennis Improving

ONE of the most pleasing features of international sport as played during the current year has been the great improvement and increased interest shown in women's lawn tennis. In years past this game, as played by women, was much below the standard set by the leading men players of the world; but all this has been changing during the past four or five years, and while the leading men players of today could undoubtedly defeat the leading women players, their margin of victory would not be as great as it would have been twenty or more years ago.

Not only has the game played by the leading women players shown a big improvement in the last few years, but—and this fact is still more important—while in past years there have been one or two players who have far outstripped the rest of the field, this year has found a much larger number of players worthy of competing in championship tournaments than ever before. It is true that Miss Helen M. Wills outclasses the rest of the field, the same as did Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen before she surrendered her amateur status; but those who ranked after Mlle. Lenglen were much further below her standard and much fewer in number than is the case at the present time.

One of the most promising features of this increased efficiency is to be found in the fact that there are many girls among those who are now competing in the big tournaments of the world. They are rapidly improving their game and a number of them are undoubtedly playing better tennis than was played by many of the "First Ten" of past years. Great Britain, which used to develop most of the leading women players of the world, but which, during the past ten years, has had few of international ability, today has some of the most promising candidates for future championship titles in its ranks. This is also true of the United States, and students of their development believe that the next few years will find the game showing an even greater growth than have the past four or five.

The only phase of the situation to be regretted is the fact that, while the development in the United States and Great Britain has been very marked, it has not extended to other countries which have developed the men's game to the extent that warrants their competing in the Davis Cup international competitions. Competitions for the Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman Trophy among the women of the United States and Great Britain, which have been going on for the past few years, have undoubtedly been largely responsible for the increased interest and marked improvement in the women's game in these two countries. It has, in a large way, served the same end for women's tennis as has the Davis Cup for men. Up to the present time these two countries are the only ones which have competed for the Wightman Cup; but it is to be hoped that the very near future will find this trophy, or some other trophy, being competed for annually by all of those nations which cultivate tennis as a sport. In this way there will be achieved for women's tennis throughout the world what has been done for the game in the United States and Great Britain by the Wightman Cup competitions.

Random Ramblings

According to the Department of Commerce, the world is eating 50,000,000 dozen less eggs a year than before the World War, but with the consumption placed at 650,000,000 dozen, it looks as if the hens would still have to scramble some.

"What funny names these Chinese towns in the news have," remarked a man from Schoenectady as he read a Poughkeepsie newspaper on his way to meet a friend in Hoboken.

Always something new. In talking to a golfing friend one day recently he modestly referred to himself as "one of those Civil War golfers"—out in 61 and back in 65.

While the vacation was pretty good to look forward to and to enjoy, it also seems pretty good to get back to work and have the folks tell you they're glad to see you again.

Reno, Nev., has scrapped its last electric street car. And it was only yesterday that the opening of an electric street car line was a distinction to any city.

It appears that some of the money appropriated for the repair of the White House roof remains unexpended. Apparently the roof wasn't the limit.

Michigan has removed all speed laws and has put every motorist on his honor instead of halting many a motorist before His Honor.

Let us hope that the two sheep the President received in the Black Hills the other day do not turn out to be "black" sheep.

The "war comet" will play no return engagement, astronomers say. That sounds like a good omen.

The Rumanian King reverses the order by being every inch a boy.

Language carelessly slung is apt to be slang.

Chicago—Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow

By JOHN J. FLINN

CHICAGO in 1933 will signalize the one hundredth anniversary of its organization as a town in some characteristically magnificent manner. As a political entity the community has now existed, therefore, less than a century. The territory in which it had its origin was utterly unknown, if the aborigines be excepted, save to a few explorers and adventurers, when Boston, New York and Philadelphia were already flourishing communities.

The wilderness around the shores of Lake Michigan and stretching back for many miles was roamed by Indian hunters and trappers; the Illinois, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, Sac, Fox, Winnebago, Miami and other Indian tribes dominated forests and prairies covering vast areas of the then far West, when George Washington fought under Braddock in the Anglo-French war. The American Revolution and the French Revolution had come and gone, and the Napoleonic régime had set in while occupants of the few huddled huts on the portage slumbered unconscious of everything going on in the outer world.

Through the length of two centuries and more there had come into the territory of the Illini at intervals, intrepid explorers under authority of French kings and Canadian governors. These had departed, leaving their impress only upon the nomenclature of the region; but rarely, and at long intervals, did any of them touch, save in passing, the forbidden lowland at the mouth of the Chicago River on the southwestern shore of Lake Michigan.

Here lay Chicago portage, which in a devious way afforded communication with the Des Plaines, and eventually with the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. Chicago portage was for years little more than a name. Gradually it became an Indian and fur-trading village, situated at the eastern extremity of a parcel of land six miles square, which had been ceded to the United States under the terms of a treaty with the Northwestern Indians concluded in 1795.

Here, on July 4, 1803, arrived the United States schooner *Tracy* from St. Joseph, in the territory of Michigan, across the lake of that name, bringing Capt. John Whistler, his wife and son, a small crew, and a cargo of supplies and building materials. This expedition had been ordered by the Government. Without delay construction of an outpost was begun and Fort Dearborn was finished and ready for occupancy in 1804. Its garrison consisted of one captain, one second lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, one surgeon and fifty-four privates.

There was neither conquest nor thought of conquest connected with this unpretentious enterprise. The geographical position of the portage and its strategic advantages had appealed to Gen. Anthony Wayne of Revolutionary distinction, who negotiated the treaty referred to, but the prospect of its becoming useful to the United States in either a military or commercial way was so remote as to be almost unimaginable at the time.

As a matter of fact, the frontier community which came into being in the manner indicated sprang out of a motive as nearly idealistic as any human purpose could be in like circumstances and under like conditions—a motive that had for its object only the protection of adventurous pioneers and settlers, the advance guard of civilization, and the preservation of peace along the northwestern boundary of the youthful American Republic.

Indeed, through the century and a quarter that has elapsed since Fort Dearborn became the nucleus of a settlement which in time became Chicago, the inhabitants of the post, hamlet, village, town, city, metropolis, or by whatever name it is or has been successively known, have been impelled not only by a restless and tireless physical energy, but moved equally, even more strongly and resolutely, by an impulse toward the highest social, intellectual and cultural advancement and development.

An error which has existed in popular thought at home and abroad for many years, and which exists to a large degree today, is the stigmatization of the name of the second city of the United States, and one of the first cities of the globe, with the brand of vulgar materialism. Many events have occurred, many circumstances have arisen—many unquestionable proofs have been forthcoming—from time to time—to establish the falsity of this aspersion; but it still persists.

The World's Fair of 1893, which attracted hundreds of thousands of visitors from all quarters of the earth, and which by common consent was pronounced one of the greatest achievements in art, physical science and culture known to recorded history, contributed for the moment at least toward a modification of this false impression, but during the generation which has followed, with the con-

tinued and extraordinary growth of the youngest of the great cities of modern times—in commerce, industry, wealth and population—this unearned and undeserved reproach has been revived, and is again accepted, apparently without question, by otherwise well-informed and fair-intentioned persons.

"In the interest of simple truth and common justice this long-standing and deep-rooted misrepresentation calls for a thorough and positive refutation, especially since an abundance of unimpeachable testimony for the defense is within reach of anyone earnestly seeking for it."

Chicago is not and never has been moved or dominated by materialistic impulses or desires in any such sense as the misleading and mistaken belief referred to would imply. On the contrary, the trend of its thought and of its effort has been quite the other way.

No doubt, its rapid and remarkable rise from a frontier village to metropolitan dimensions; its extraordinary and even phenomenal expansion in the two generations in which it has attracted or merited either national or international recognition; its unprecedented growth in population, commerce and wealth, within the memory of many still active in its affairs; its pluck in the face of adversity and disaster; its optimism, its faith, hope and determination; qualities displayed alike in the overcoming of seemingly insurmountable obstacles, physical, moral and political, and in its indomitable energy and irrepressible aspiration to always achieve: no doubt, all these outstanding characteristics of the community have contributed toward the formation of the opinion among superficial observers that Chicago people place their sole reliance upon material means in the accomplishment of their purposes.

But there is no basis in fact for such a belief. Perhaps nothing has given greater support to the erroneous assumption involved in the theory in question than the unthinking and unwise adoption nearly fifty years ago, in response to a demand from the "booming" and "boosting" element, of the slogan, "I Will!" as an expression of the community's sentiment.

Nothing could have been more at variance with the real Chicago ideals of the time—or of any time; nothing could have been more ridiculous, more unfortunate. The appropriate, reasonable and logical motto of Chicago then and now should be "I Trust!" for trust, as expressed in confidence and faith, has been in the past, is in the present, and must be in the future, the greatest of its assets.

Below the surface in this so-called materialistic city there has always been an underlying and unchanging faith in divine Providence. This has been too evident to be overlooked or ignored even by those who have sought and often hoped to find in selfishness and in greed its impelling impulses and motives.

It was trust—unfailing and unwavering faith in Providence, in themselves and in their destiny—that led the remnant of the earliest settlers of Chicago portage back to their cabins after the massacre of Fort Dearborn in 1812; that sustained these pioneers through long years of weary waiting, while civilization crept snail-like from the east toward the Great Lakes; that enabled their posterity and their followers in after years to wrestle successfully with the swamp, the jungle, and the pathless prairie; to build homes, to cultivate the soil, to calmly meet and overcome privation; to found schools for their children; to attract and hold immigrants; to organize a town, to incorporate a city, to rise superior to pestilence, to overcome all hindrances and to develop all advantages; to pass through one of the most disastrous conflagrations in history; to reconstruct within a decade a greater and a better city; to suppress disorder and to throttle anarchy; to undertake within ninety years from its birth, within sixty years from its organization as a town, within fifty-six years from its incorporation as a city, and within twenty-two years from its destruction by fire, the holding of an international exposition which proved to be the most successful achievement of its kind humanity had ever witnessed.

The World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago was the crowning spectacle of the nineteenth century. Nothing approaching it in splendor had ever before been accomplished; nothing surpassing it in grandeur has been accomplished since. Nothing to compare with it is likely to be accomplished in the future. It marked for the period the climax of human effort toward realization of the beautiful in art; Chicago in 1933 will not hold another international exposition, but, as has already been said, it will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of its organization as a community in some characteristically magnificent manner.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

THAT favorite phrase of an American cartoonist, "the days of real sport," could be appropriately applied in even a stronger sense to the first Franco-German track meet to be held on French soil since the war. The visitors won 89 points to 62, but who cared? The French praised the German victories as much as their own. The fact that the meeting could now take place with only fine sportsmanship displayed on both sides was of far more count than whether the Germans or the French came off victors. Both teams included the best representatives of the two countries; but the news that while the French may sweep everything before them in such a branch of sports as tennis, nevertheless, in running, jumping, javelin throwing, and so on, the Germans took the laurels. The guests were feted afterward and were entertained by the German Ambassador, Herr von Hoesch, with French Government officials present. But there were no speeches. They were not needed, for the bond of friendship between the two countries was being knit without words.

That section of the public which is not too old to be very young at times is awaiting with interest the finishing and production of a series of French films based on Hans Andersen's fairy tales. Work is well advanced on the first, that of the "Little Match Seller," the leading rôle being taken by Catherine Hessling. The part of the musician with whom she falls in love is played by Jan Storm, himself a Scandinavian. Many of the woodland scenes are being "shot" in the forest of Fontainebleau. A special feature of this film is said to be the novel effects obtained by trick camera work. The next story which is to be undertaken from Hans Andersen's library is "Little Red Shoes."

Any fish swimming near the mouth of the Gironde River (which leads up to Bordeaux) must have been treated recently to a strange and, for it, remarkable sight. An odd craft, enormous and coated along by three tufts, came out of the Bay of Biscay and passed up river to Pauillac, a town halfway from the seacoast to Bordeaux. It was a floating dock of 25,000 tons, one of the largest and finest ever built, which the Germans had made and which Germans in seaway tugboats had towed all the way from Hamburg. The delivery of such a floating dock was laid down in the reparations agreements signed by Germany, so that the arrival in the Gironde of it was simply the fulfillment to the letter of the German obligation. The French engineers, from all accounts, speak most highly of the naval engineering skill evidenced in the construction of this floating dock.

Arriving at what is or is not a French word is a stately business in France. The "Immortals" of the French Academy have set themselves the delicate task of dotting the "i's" and crossing the "t's" for the Nation. It took a committee of six most distinguished men, among them Marshal Joffre, to decide how "mode" should be defined

in the exhaustive dictionary which the Academy is making. It is already the eighth volume and they are only in the "m's." In passing the "m's," they passed over "minuterie." It is simply not a French word, and this despite the fact that everyone knows that a minuterie is a young girl, who as an apprentice to a milliner carries about the vest, flower-spattered hat boxes. In a few years, however, the minuterie becomes a milliner, or modiste, which latter word the Immortals have accepted.

It is hoped that it will be an agreeable surprise to the apartment hunter in Paris to learn that more than 2000 apartments are vacant at the moment. There has been here, as in most large cities, criticism of the municipal authorities on the ground that housing space was inadequate. An investigation has been made with the result that a valuable list has been compiled of empty apartments. The question is now under discussion as to how these may be requisitioned and turned over to deserving families by the municipality. The suggestion, which seems to be a sensible one, has been put forward by a municipal councillor that the city open an office to take care of the apportionment of such apartments both at once and in the future.

At the West Point of France, called Saint-Cyr, a cadet has just been graduated and given his commission with a record behind him which no one has touched for more than a decade. On the entrance list two years ago his name was at the top after the examinations. At the close of his first year, he was still at the head of his class, and he has now finished the course with the same position. Louis Marquet, now a full-fledged officer, appears to be receiving the praise showered on him by the press here with all the modesty of Charles A. Lindbergh.

And the little yellow cars chased the horses off the Champs-Élysées. The trees shook their leaves in laughter. Was it a game, thought the Arc de Triomphe, will never a fiacre (hackney cab) encircle me again? The Grand Palais sighed just a little at the memory of the great persons who used to roll up so magnificently in the carriages to its very doors. A stray cab occasionally slips across the wide avenue, but does not stay long. There are too many automobiles. The coachman may have been discouraged, for he is carelessly dressed and the hat upon his head is any hat. Now, once upon a time—just the other day if the truth be told—emotion ran along the trees from the Place de la Concorde right up to the Etoile, where the Arc de Triomphe sits in state. There, coming proudly up the avenue, cars or no cars, was a polished fiacre, high-stepping horse, and a smartly clad coacher wearing a tall silk hat. The old days had returned. And the trees bowed him all the way up the thoroughfare. He could have taken on passengers at every street corner, had he room for them. Which caused the Petit Palais to remark to the Grand that perhaps the cabs would return to popularity after all.